DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain and possibly snow; much colder; fresh northwest winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,570. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The northern part of Cape Colony is in rebellion and thousands of farmers there have joined the Boers. The British transport ismore went ashore on the rocks in St. Helena Bay. The troops have been safely landed, but the horses are still aboard. A provision train loaded with salt pork for the British Army in Africa was wrecked and fourteen cars were demolished at Kenilworth, Ill. The troopship Bavarian arrived at Cape Town, and, leaving the foreign military attachés there, proceeded with about 2,000 troops, presumably to Durban. The Boers are apparently massing near Colenso. Communication has been opened with Kimberley by searchlight. Boer reports show a loss of 52 in the fight at Belmont and of 26 in a sortie at Kimberley. The American Committee to aid Red Cross work in South Africa will act through the Netherlands Red Cross Society. The German newspapers in general comment favorably on Mr. Chamberlain's speech. The London Daily News says that the "understanding" with the United States has been imperiled by Mr. Chamberlain's utterances, which have increased dislike of him here. The Hermandist revolutionists captured Maracaibo, in Venezuela, after sixteen hours of fighting.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy was made public yesterday.

A Chicago physician claims to have invented a serum which will show the presence of tuberculosis.

Howard Mettlar of Somerville, N. J., was killed by eating a pie which his wife had poisoned to exterminate rats.

Mrs. Frederick Mussgiller of Jersey City was killed in a runaway on Hudson Boulevard.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, late rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, was yesterday received into the Roman Catholic Church.

There were two runaways in Central Park, in one of which a mounted policeman and two other persons were injured, while in the other a private coachman's hip was broken.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, conceded that the faith cure idea was a half truth, but advised the employment of physicians. He surprised his congregation by expressing a partial belief in Spiritualism.

Page 2.

The Countess Adeline Schimmelmann of Denmark addressed an audience of homeless men at the Bowery Mission yesterday.

The Roberts case will come up in the House of Representatives to-day, after which that body and the Senate will adjourn. The President's message will be sent in on Tuesday. Prompt action by both houses on the financial bills is expected.

Page 3.

Mrs. Emily Bigelow, who accused a cabman of robbing her of $3,000 on Thursday night, was placed in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Justice John Woodward of the Supreme Court of this State discussed the Philippine question and other subjects of National interest yesterday at Plymouth Church on the occasion of the annual memorial services of Brooklyn Lodge 22, B. P. O. Elks.

Page 4.

Postmaster General Smith, in his annual report, says that the postal deficit is due to the abuses of the second-class mail rate privileges.

The Central Federated Union met in its new headquarters yesterday in the University Settlement.

Some of the employes on the Brooklyn Bridge said yesterday there was no likelihood of the trainmen going on strike at present.

Page 5.

Henry Fournier, the French automobilist, was arrested last night for violation of the speed ordinance.

Page 6.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman at Temple Emmanu-El preached against the presentation of religion on the stage.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday spoke on the English missionary movement of Lutherans at the laying of the cornerstone of St. Stephen's English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

It was said at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday that the congregation will soon be asked to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan for pastor.

Page 8.

Reports are current in Staten Island that Mr. George W. Vanderbilt is about to build several houses in Clifton.

The Prairie of the United States Navy sailed for Havre, France, yesterday with the first shipment of exhibits of this Government at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The arrangement by which the American Bell Telephone Company transfers its assets to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will make New York instead of Boston the centre of the vast Bell telephone system.

Page 10.

Capt. McClusky and his detectives are investigating another clue in the Seventeen Street murder mystery.

Both parties in Kentucky are confident of winning before the State Board of Election Commissioners, which meets to-day.

In the monkey house in Central Park may now be seen a gibbon, or species of long-armed ape, one of the greatest curiosities ever committeed to the care of Director Smith.

A movement for the erection and endowment of a Cuban orphan asylum in memory of the wife of Senator Thurston was started in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

ATE RAT POISON IN A PIE.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 3.—Howard Mettlar, aged forty-five, a driver for Cawley's bottling establishment, on returning home from work last night, ate a pie containing poison, which his wife had fixed for rats in the cellar. He afterward told his wife that the pie had a queer taste.

Upon hearing that he had eaten the poison, he went to Dr. Stillwell and emetics were administered. He then went home, where the emetics worked until he collapsed. He died at 2 P. M. to-day. Mettlar leaves three children.

INHERITANCE TAX ARGUMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—If the opportunity is afforded to-morrow, in the Supreme Court of the United States, argument will be heard in the inheritance tax cases which were advanced for argument by order of the Court at its last term. The argument for the parties objecting to the tax as unconstitutional will be made by John G. Carlisle, and the decision, which will clear up a large number of other cases, will be awaited with interest by those who contend that the law is unfair and unjust and who hope to secure disapproval of it from the highest court.

Judge Patterson of Troy says that it is evident, from the fact that the tax is derived from the inheritor, and is larger or smaller, according not to the wealth of the inheritor but of the donor, that it cannot be upheld as equitable.

If the announcement of decisions occupies too much of the time of the court to-morrow to permit the opening of argument in these cases, they will be taken up on Tuesday.

SUCCESSION OF RUNAWAYS

Police Horse Chases Another and Then Imitates Him.

HIS RIDER FARES THE WORST

Policeman Glynn Receives Serious Injuries in Central Park, and Two Other Persons Are Hurt.

Three persons were injured in a double runaway accident in Central Park yesterday noon, one of them, and the worst sufferer, being Mounted Policeman Mark J. Glynn, who, with a companion, was engaged in a thrilling effort to bring a frightened horse to a standstill. A score of narrow escapes occurred along the driveways while the exciting events were in progress, and the wonder is only that the casualties were so few.

The trouble began at 11:40 o'clock, when a small bay horse attached to a victoria, trotting leisurely down the East Drive, shook his bridle off his head. In the carriage were Abraham Mayer, an oculist, of 60 West Ninety-third Street, and Mrs. Mayer, both elderly persons, while William White of 333 West Forty-third Street, was the driver. The straps swinging against the animal's neck started him running, and White, after trying to choke the horse by pulling the tangled harness against his neck with the reins, jumped from the carriage when one of the lines broke. The Mayers also jumped out and struck heavily on the roadway, and the horse was off at full speed, dragging the empty vehicle behind him.

The runaway dashed across the Terrace Bridge and down the Centre Drive. Policeman James Fitzgerald started in pursuit at the Marble Arch, and Policeman Glynn joined him a short distance further on. One rode up on one side of the animal and threw his arm around his neck, while the other, with a firm grip on his nostrils, tried to stop the animal's breath. This they knew was their best hope of stopping the horse, since the bit had fallen from his mouth. They succeeded in bringing the horse almost to a walk, when the animal, with a sudden, swerving spring, threw Glynn from the saddle. He fell beneath the runaway's hoofs. The horse trampled squarely on his back and the carriage wheels passed over his back and legs. His own horse, badly cut by the shafts of the victoria, with a mad plunge, darted ahead riderless toward the gate at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Fitzgerald decided that this runaway was the more dangerous, and, leaving the horse with which he had been struggling, rushed on after the police horse. He caught up with him just outside the Park gate, but the Eighth Avenue asphalt pavement begins there, and his horse slipped on the smooth surface as he pulled him up against Glynn's horse, to head the latter off, and fell heavily, throwing Fitzgerald headlong. The policeman was not injured, but his horse was badly hurt on the back and legs, for he had turned almost somersault. Seeing the other horse fall, Glynn's horse shied, and, turning, dashed back into the Park. Fitzgerald remounted his own animal and again gave chase, and succeeded in catching Glynn's horse at the Statue of Commerce, a hundred yards or so inside the gate.

The original runaway meanwhile had emerged from the Park and galloped down Broadway, causing cyclists, drivers, and pedestrians to scatter wildly to the right and left. The animal fell at Fifty-sixth Street and was captured by citizens, who held him till the driver claimed him.

Glynn made several attempts to rise after being thrown, but was unable to get on his feet, and lay where he had fallen until help came. He was carried to the sheepfold near by, and a Presbyterian Hospital ambulance with Dr. Sicard was summoned, and also Police Surgeon Edward T. T. Marsh. The doctors found him covered with bruises from head to foot, and his face badly cut, but there were no evidences of broken bones, and the only fear for him is that internal troubles may develop. After the physicians had dressed his wounds as well as they could with the means at hand he was taken to his home at 240 East Seventy-sixth Street in the carriage of Capt. England, commander of the Park police.

Meanwhile the Park ambulance had been sent to the Mayers. Charles Goldsmith, the attendant, found Mrs. Mayer suffering from shock and severe contusions on the forehead. Mr. Mayer had lacerated wounds on the forehead, scalp, and ear, and was also badly shaken by his fall. Another carriage was provided, in which they left for their home, where all information as to the accident was later refused.

White, the driver, escaped injury. He said that Mrs. Mayer had jumped first, although he called to her not to do so, and that Mr. Mayer followed. He insisted to John O'Halloran, one of the proprietors of the West Park stable where he was employed, that he had not jumped out until both of his fares were lying on the road, when there was nothing else for him to do. Mr. O'Halloran, however, immediately suspended him from work. When seen at the stables at Broadway and Fifty-third Street last night Mr. O'Halloran said that the horse had been driven all Summer by children because he was considered a gentle animal.

Policeman Glynn is one of the athletes of the department, and but a short time ago won a number of prizes at the precinct games. Both he and Fitzgerald were transferred recently to the Park squad from uptown precincts.

KILLED ON HUDSON BOULEVARD

Frederick C. Mussgiller, a wealthy real estate owner, of 353 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, with his wife, Amelia, left home yesterday with their two children for a drive to Bergen Point. When they reached Clendenny Avenue on the Hudson Boulevard, the horses took fright at a railroad whistle. While Mr. Mussgiller was trying to check them the reins broke. Just then the wagon lurched and Mrs. Mussgiller was thrown out. She fell on her head and was instantly killed.

The horses had run but a short distance when two men, who declined to give their names, seized them by the bridles and succeeded in stopping them. None of the others in the party was injured.

HORSE SCARED BY BICYCLISTS.

Reckless bicycle riding caused a serious runaway on the Circle in Central Park, on the bluff just above the West One Hundred and Sixth Street entrance, late yesterday afternoon. A landau, in which were a young man and a middle-aged woman, driven by James Dunphy, private coachman for William Nelson Cromwell, a lawyer, of 12 West Forty-ninth Street, and drawn by a small bay horse, was passing slowly around the roadway when the horse took fright at some wheelmen, who passed close to his head, and bolted. The landau struck a tree and was practically demolished, while those in it fell upon the roadway. Dunphy's right hip was broken, but the others escaped without serious injury, though the woman was somewhat bruised.

The horse ran around the Circle several times before he was caught. He was a green animal, and had only come into Mr. Cromwell's possession on Saturday. He was much cut about the legs, but was led to Mr. Cromwell's stable, 118 West Fiftieth Street, where Dunphy lived with his wife. Dunphy was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in an ambulance, and the others obtained another vehicle and were driven away. The police got their names as "Mr. and Mrs. Henry."

At Mr. Cromwell's house last night it was said that the male occupant of the carriage was Henry Nichols. When Mr. Nichols was asked for, however, word was brought that he refused to be seen. It was said that the runaway was "nothing serious," but no further information could be obtained. Another report, from a seemingly reliable source, was that Mrs. Cromwell and her son Henry Cromwell were in the landau. Dunphy is known as a careful driver, and was formerly in the employ of Gen. Gillespie.

The Circle, where the accident occurred, is much used by bicyclists. A large sign warns them against exceeding the legal rate of speed, but the smooth macadam tempts many to disregard this notice, and the place is also much frequented by beginners, whose erratic movements have quite as startling an effect upon the comparatively few horses that appear there as do the experts in scorching in violation of the rules.

Rider Thrown in Riverside Drive.

Mounted Policeman Andrew J. McNulty reported to Sergt. Dillon at the Arsenal yesterday afternoon that a saddle horse had thrown his rider, J. Demilt, in Riverside Drive, near Seventy-eighth Street, at noon yesterday, and then bolted down the drive, being captured at Broadway and Seventy-second Street. The horse was returned to Mr. Demilt, who gave his address as 60 Cedar Street. No damage was done. The name of J. Demilt does not appear in the Directory.

CAPT. GODDARD TO THE RESCUE

Calls to Task a Man Annoying Two Women, but Is Unable to Appear in Court to Prosecute Him.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader in the Twentieth Assembly District; Harold Watrous, twenty-three years old, a wealthy young man of Hudson, N. Y.; Mr. Rice, thirty years old, a lawyer with offices at 55 William Street; a young author employed by D. Appleton & Co., two "very handsomely gowned and pretty young women," Policeman Beattie of the West Thirtieth Street Station, several citizens, &c. Such is the cast of a little play that was enacted in Fifth Avenue late yesterday afternoon which had all the elements of a small melodrama.

Watrous, Rice, and the author had dined at the Waldorf-Astoria. When they left the hotel and walked into Fifth Avenue Watrous suggested an automobile ride, and his idea was favorably received. The trio started down Fifth Avenue to hunt a machine when the two young women mentioned walked by. Watrous went up to them, and, touching one on the shoulder, said something to her which she indignantly resented. She and her companion stepped aside for Watrous and his party to pass, but when they did not the women started away, hoping to outwalk them.

Near the Holland House Watrous took out his handkerchief and, running in front of the women, asked one of them if she had not dropped it. The young woman burst into tears and looked around for some one to protect her. Capt. Goddard had been walking in the avenue, and in the last two blocks had overtaken the party. He suspected that the women were being annoyed and, approaching them, asked if they knew Watrous and his companions.

"Oh, no," they replied, "won't you make them stop, please?" Capt. Goddard's blood was pretty hot about that time, and he asked Watrous what he meant.

"You leave the young women alone, Sir," he said, "or I'll make you suffer for it. You are not a gentleman. Have you no sisters of your own?"

"It's none of your — business," replied Watrous, rushing at Capt. Goddard. He seized the Captain by his coat collar and the two scuffled for a moment, until Watrous's friends, who were unarmed, seized their friend and drew him away.

Policeman Beattie saw the scuffle from a distance, and ran to the scene. The young women took advantage of the commotion to make their escape. Capt. Goddard made a complaint against Watrous, and the policeman took the entire party to the police station with a score or more of well-dressed men following.

The sight of the police station made Watrous less merry. "My people are prominent socially. How dare you place me under arrest?" shouted Watrous, his face white.

"I am a lawyer. This is an outrage," said Rice.

"I have written books; I am well known," declared the author.

"I don't care who you are," replied the Sergeant gruffly. "Officer, what's the charge?"

Capt. Goddard insisted that Watrous be held for disorderly conduct and assault, detailing the circumstances. The Sergeant entertained the complaint, and after taking Watrous's pedigree, sent him to a cell down stairs.

The Sergeant told Capt. Goddard he would have to appear in the Jefferson Market Court this morning to press the complaint. The Captain said it would be impossible, as he had to keep an engagement with Gov. Roosevelt at Albany at 10 o'clock. He wanted to know if the prisoner could not be held until the day following. This the Sergeant could not agree to, and Capt. Goddard declining to break his Albany engagement, Watrous was released. Capt. Goddard expressed regret that he could not prosecute Watrous.

"It was a most outrageous case," he said. "There have been too many cases of this kind in Fifth Avenue in which some of our 'swell' young men participate. Only a few days ago a friend of mine—a most estimable woman—was grossly insulted, and in broad daylight."

When Watrous was released he was embraced by his friends. "It was only a trifle, don't you know," he explained to the Sergeant. "Might happen to any gentleman, don't you know. Took a little bit too much wine, don't you know."

LEVY'S AID TO RICHARDSON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative James Hay of the Seventh Virginia District, who presided over the Democratic caucus Saturday afternoon, obtained a prominent position and an opportunity to be useful to Representative Richardson in his fight for the minority leadership for a sentimental reason.

The friends of Representative Sulzer, who sought every opportunity to advance the interests of their favorite, gave some attention to the selection of a presiding officer for the caucus. It occurred to them that as the owner of Jefferson's home at Monticello it was a member of the New York delegation it might be useful to Mr. Sulzer to advocate the election as presiding officer of the Virginia Representative of the district in which Monticello is situated. Their efforts in behalf of Mr. Hay contributed materially to his election, and when the time came for the scattered Democrats to unite on Richardson the Virginia and New York men co-operated with great cheerfulness and unanimity.

Representative Levy cordially assisted in carrying out this programme, as he did in uniting the New York delegation when the moment arrived to use it for Richardson.

THE FLIGHT OF MILLER.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 3.—Capt. Christopherson of the Norwegian steamship Fortuna believes that Miller or one of his accomplices in the notorious Franklin Syndicate desires to leave the country by steamship. Mexico is the haven of refuge sought by the stranger, young, well dressed, and apparently slightly disguised by glasses, who presented himself aboard the Fortuna, as she lay at the Lambert's Point coal piers.

The Fortuna cannot under the law carry passengers, but the man declared that he had much money and was willing to pay for ocean passage to Tampico. He declared that he must get by sea and would stow away among the cargo if refused passage. The ship will be searched for him before sailing.

Swedish Admiral's Son Married.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Dagmar Engstrom of this city was married Wednesday to Eva Lindahl of Cincinnati. The groom is working here at the Owen's Tool Company's shop. He is a Swede of noble birth. His father is the distinguished Admiral Engstrom of the Swedish Navy, and an attaché of King Oscar's Court. The couple will live here until next Summer, when they will go to Sweden and take up their residence at Engstrom Castle.

Only a Few Steps.

From any one of twenty hotels to Grand Central Station, where trains are leaving almost every hour for Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati by the New York Central.—Adv.

FAITH AND THE DOCTORS

Dr. Hillis Believes in Mind Cure, and Also in Physicians.

SOMETIMES A SPIRITUALIST

Pastor of Plymouth Church Utters Sentiments Which Surprise His Congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in his sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, conceded that Christian Science, faith and mind cure were half truths. He cautioned the members of his congregation, however, not to fail to call in a physician should any member of their families fall ill. Dr. Hillis based his advice upon the following, which formed the text of his sermon:

"The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them. My son, in thy sickness be not negligent, but pray unto the Lord and He will make thee whole. Leave off from sin and cleanse thy heart from all wickedness. Then give place to the physician, for the Lord hath created him. Let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him. There is a time when in their hands there is good success. For they shall also pray unto the Lord that He would prosper that which they give for ease and to prolong life."—Ecclesiasticus xxxviii., 4.

The theme of Dr. Hillis's sermon was the question, "What are the half truths, and what are the whole truths of faith cure, mind cure, and science cure?" In referring to Spiritualism and its teachings, Dr. Hillis surprised and somewhat startled his congregation by declaring: "Sometimes I believe it and sometimes I don't; to be frank with you, my friends, I don't know whether I believe it or not."

Dr. Hillis described the wonderful structure of the human frame, and said that the human being was intended for a life of 100 years, and that none should die at an earlier age than 90 years. "By our failure to care properly for our bodies," he said, "one-fifth of the human race has to support the other four-fifths." Continuing, Dr. Hillis said:

"The books of such persons as Dresser, Wood, Eddy, Hazzard, Marston, Grimke, all represent practically the same thought, differing only in the variations of emphasis. Not a few of those who are interested in the school of science are persons of great refinement, of the highest intellectuality of disposition most amiable and beautiful. Many of the ideas taught by such writers as Henry Wood and Mrs. Eddy are full of sweetness and light. These writers have seized upon important Christian truths that some other students have neglected, and have used them so as to fill the life with gentle trust and serene hope.

"Yet, in praising and fully accepting the Christian element in the 'science' teaching, it does not follow that we must accept its philosophy, that flies in the face of every scholar renowned as chemist or physicist or philosopher. The genius of the system is that 'mortal errors,' misnamed 'mind,' produce all diseases; that mind alone suffers; that the body can no more feel a pain than can an iron wheel or a piece of granite; that when the mortal senses say 'we are sick' God says 'the real man cannot be sick'; that a mental cure is the discovery made by a sick person that he is well; that food neither strengthens the body nor weakens it; that strength comes from the mind; that diet, exercise, bathing, and rubbing have no effect upon the health, but the subtle mental practices can dechemicalize disease; that every apparent instance of disease and suffering is a figment of the mind, and that health and happiness alone exist did man but know it.

"Many of those who hold this philosophy are bringing their children up in a way that is very beautiful. They teach their babes that there is no such thing as fear, either in the darkness or in the daylight. They rear them without medicine, and without any thought of disease or accident. So long as the parents are prosperous and can shield the child, and so long as the child succeeds in escaping accident or maiming, all is well, but the day of shock and revelation is inevitable, when these children will enter the real world, and find old soldiers without feet or legs, and 50,000 brakemen who in the last twenty-five years have lost hands or arms. Every one admits many of the science cures and the mind cures are real cures; they are also manifold in number and important in nature.

"It follows that in these cases the removal of fear, anxiety, and remorse has been followed by a return of nerve force—a fact that opens a wide field for mental therapeutics; but, having affirmed the influence of the emotions as curative agents, it remains for us to note their limitations. In at least three realms mind cure and faith cure have never availed for any influence whatever:

"First—Every form of science cure fails in times of extreme accident through maiming by electric cars or railway collisions. No finger has ever been restored; no organ once lost has been recovered.

"Second—Insanity through accidents has never been cured. During the late war a soldier's skull was injured by an explosive shell. For several years he wandered about a poor simpleton. Finally physicians who were interested in the case lifted a piece of the skull. The moment the pressure was removed, intelligence flashed into the eye, and the man exclaimed: 'Yesterday we were at the battle of Manassas. Where are we to-day?'

"Third—The mind cure and the faith cure avail not for changing the nature or interfering with the effects of drugs or foods. The authoress of 'Science and Health' affirms explicitly that the influence of foods and drugs is determined by the prevalent belief regarding them. If the human race come to believe that alcohol is a food, a mild and delicious beverage, rich in nourishment, we are told that alcohol would probably become the customary nourishment for infants, and that, if the race should come to believe that milk is intoxicating, pledges would have to be circulated against the use of milk as an intoxicating beverage. Experience has proved this idea to be both foolish and false, and with the fall of this principle fall more structures based thereupon.

"In view of the false ideas as to prayer and Providence, reason asks, Is there a rational ground for these great truths? Through overworking and overeating many have incurred physical ailments, and through lack of foresight and thrift many have incurred want and trouble. For such persons to run to God with their troubles as a method of saving doctors' bills and avoiding the consequences of sin makes prayer almost contemptible, makes the praying man one who pesters God with small matters and runs to Him as one runs to a storehouse or a granary. In such cases prayer would seem to be of the nature of a premium upon self-indulgence.

"But prayer is not the asking of a beggar. On its highest side prayer has a thousand noble uses. It is the soul in its luminous hours, in its regnant moods, pouring forth its finest thoughts, its most refined emotions, its deepest and sweetest penitence, its highest hopes and aspirations in the presence of its Divine friend. As some child approaches an all-loving mother or father, as the aspiring pupil looks up to and admires his noble master, as some eager student pours out his heart to some wise and worthy teacher, so the soul pours out its deepest thoughts, its finest feelings, unto Him who is kinder than the kindest, nobler than the noblest, friendlier than the friendliest."

MERELY A SHOWMAN'S TRICK.

Story of a Petrified Man, Said to be Gen. Meagher, Is Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

ANACONDA, Mon., Dec. 3.—The dispatch printed in Chicago and Eastern papers under the date of Nov. 26 last to the effect that a petrified body, supposed to be that of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, had been found near Fort Benton has proved to be untrue.

The story is an unqualified "fake," and was started by the owner of an unknown petrified man, soon to be sent East for cheap show purposes.

Address your orders for bottled beer to the Otto Huber Brewery, Manhattan Office. Metropole Hotel. Telephone 2902 38th St.—Adv.

DR. DE COSTA A CATHOLIC

Ceremony at the Academy of the Sacred Heart.

PRIESTHOOD CLOSED TO HIM

Holds that the Roman Church Is Now the Sole Uncompromising Defender of the Bible.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, who in September last resigned the rectorship of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, was yesterday afternoon received into the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the Academy of the Sacred Heart in West Seventeenth Street. It was strictly private, only a few Catholic and Protestant friends of Dr. De Costa being present, but the chapel had been elaborately decorated with roses and the altars were brilliant with many candles. It is understood that the candidate's Protestant baptism being accepted as valid, the baptism was not conditionally repeated as is done in doubtful cases.

Dr. De Costa being a married man is, therefore, not eligible to the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church. Having no ecclesiastical prospects, he will return to literature, and devote himself to writing and lecturing, for which purpose he has made preparation by study and travel in foreign lands.

This action on the part of Dr. De Costa will not come as a surprise, for it has been long predicted. The majority of those who have hitherto left the Episcopal for the Roman Church have been ritualists, but Dr. De Costa has never had much to do with ritualism. At one time the ritualists expected that he would join them, but he pronounced the movement "unreal, hopeless, and uncatholic in its spirit and method." Ritualists, he declared, were merely imitators, doomed to extinction in the near future by the broad church movement.

IN THE BRIGGS CONTROVERSY.

He also took a prominent part in the controversy over the ordination of Dr. Briggs a few months ago. He was a bitter opponent of the latter, and threatened to cause a public protest to be made at the ordination services. He also talked of having Bishop Potter tried before an ecclesiastical court if he ordained Dr. Briggs. He did neither, however, but resigned from his rectorship and afterward gave up his membership in the church altogether.

Dr. De Costa became prominent as a controversalist many years ago in connection with the Heber Newton case, framing and signing a presentment in connection with the latter Prof. Buel of the General Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. McKimm, now of Washington. The late Bishop of New York, Dr. Horatio C. Potter, put the case in the pigeon hole, and his nephew, the present Bishop, declined to take it out.

Dr. De Costa has prepared for publication a statement in justification of his course in which he takes strong ground on the Bible question, holding that the Roman Catholic Church is the true Bible church. The paper, those who are close to Dr. De Costa say, will not prove acceptable to Bishop Potter and the "higher critics," and he will deal out to them the declarations of Leo XIII.

In his letter of resignation to Bishop Potter, Dr. De Costa took emphatic issue with the Bishop, who had spoken of "what a higher scholarship has done for us in our generation for the advancement of godliness and good learning throughout the world." He declared that, on the contrary, it was driving people away from the religion of Christ.

ANSWER TO BISHOP POTTER.

"Christianity," Dr. De Costa continued, "was never designed to entertain any comparative religions, and the system you applaud can only degrade the Episcopal denomination to a plane where the maintenance of the simplest element of Christianity will prove impossible.

"As for your own diocese—the central and most important—when its actual state is known it will be seen that it is rapidly approaching the condition of the Laodicean heart. Spiritually your strongest corporation is failing. As things are tending, far-sighted friends say that if the cathedral is ever finished it will prove the sarcophagus of Episcopalianism, the coffin of its creed."

Dr. De Costa holds that the Church of Rome alone offers the true basis for the unification of Christendom, and is the only system that can meet the advanced science and the intelligence of the age. Otherwise, that the Roman Church is the Church of the future.

Lately Dr. De Costa stated to a friend that before the civil war, being requested to append the statement of his denomination to his autograph, during a visit to the Young Men's Christian Association, he took the pen and added "Catholic." In his time, however, despite his leanings, he has said some strong things about the Roman Catholic Church. He believed, like Cardinal Newman, that "the confession of error is good for the soul."

The "profession of faith" in the Catholic manual includes a belief in the incarnation, passion, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, the Real Presence, the primacy of St. Peter, and especially the authority of "The Holy Scriptures, which we must interpret and understand only in the sense which our holy mother, the Catholic Church, has held and does hold." The concluding words are, "So help me God, and these His holy Gospels, which I touch with my hand."

The clause relating to the Scriptures is one for which Dr. De Costa has long contended, in opposition to Bishop Potter and his friends, and he holds that the Roman Church is the only existing body that can now be relied upon for the defense of the Bible in its entirety and integrity. He intimated that he would cast his lot with that Church, for the reason, among many others, as stated, that it is "the Bible Church."

ASKED TO JOIN OTHER CHURCHES.

Since his resignation from the Episcopal Church it appears Dr. De Costa has had invitations to join many denominations, including the Reformed Episcopal, the Catholic and Apostolic, and the old Catholic. He was even invited by the editor of The Independent, it is said, to cast in his lot with the Congregationalists. An end was put to these offers by the announcement that he was receiving instruction from the Jesuits in this city.

Dr. De Costa was rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist for eighteen years. He preached his first sermon in New York in the church in 1883, in which year he came to this city after having served in the war as Chaplain of the Fifth and Eighteenth Regiments of Massachusetts. He has taken an active interest in labor questions, and is a member of the Knights of Labor.

In devoting himself to literary pursuits, however, Dr. De Costa will be following his natural bent. He has written over half a hundred books and pamphlets, mainly upon religious and historical subjects, besides contributing to magazines and church papers. Among his best known publications are "The Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen," "A Narrative of Events at Lake George from the Early Colonial Times to the Close of the Revolution," "The Moabite Stone," "The Fight at Diamond Island," "The Rector of Roxburgh," and "The Pilgrim of Old France; or the Huguenots on the Hudson."

X RAYS FOR A KING.

Tonga's Ruler Will Submit to Examination in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO Ill., Dec. 3.—The King of Tonga, whose realm is 10,000 miles away, is expected to arrive in Chicago thas week from Australia for an X-ray operation. This is the information derived from a letter received by W. C. Fuchs, the X-ray photographer, from Dr. Donald McLennan, royal physician to King George III.

The imperial physician, who is the power behind the Tonga throne, did not state that his charge was the King, but Mr. Fuchs considers the inference to be so plain as to permit little or no doubt, and he is making preparations to receive royalty in his studio.

A further explanation of the trip may be deduced from a previous letter written by Dr. McLennan in August. He asked for skiagraphs of the vital organs, and especially of the kidneys, saying he was planning a trip to Chicago in company with a patient whose ailments required examination by the Röntgen ray process.

The King of Tonga is a young man twenty-five years old, who six years ago succeeded to the throne left vacant by his grandfather, King George Toubou.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED BLOCKED

Trains on Three Lines Stopped by the Breaking of a Driving Rod on an Engine.

Shortly after midnight traffic on all the Brooklyn elevated lines was brought to a standstill by the snapping of a driving rod on an engine attached to a train of the Ridgewood line, bound for the bridge, as it rounded the curve at Myrtle Avenue and Adams Street, leading to the City Hall Station. As trains on the Fifth Avenue, East New York, and Ridgewood lines have to pass this point to get to and from the bridge the blockade very soon became complete.

At 2 o'clock this morning the situation had not been relieved. At the offices of the company information as to the precise extent of the accident was refused and employes of the company were instructed not to answer questions put by anxious patrons.

In the meantime crowds had been collecting at the Brooklyn Bridge Station, waiting for the outgoing trains. Patrons were allowed to pay their fares and pass the turnstiles without being informed of the blockade. The employes could not tell inquirers when the trains would go out, and refused to allow patrons to use the company's telephones to inquire for themselves.

Many finally left the station in despair. Those remaining held an impromptu indignation meeting, at which the management of the road was discussed in no complimentary terms. One irate patron proposed taking a collection on the spot for a fund with which to bring suit against the company, but no definite action was taken.

CAPT. PRICE FOOLS REPORTERS

Tells Them Truthfully that a Safe Is to be Blown Open and They Anticipate a Burglary.

Even as busy a man as Police Captain Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station finds time occasionally to perpetrate a joke. He enjoyed one yesterday at the expense of several reporters.

On Saturday night the Captain called a reporter into his private office and said he had something important to tell him. "Don't say a word until I give you permission," he enjoined. The reporter promised upon his honor.

"There's going to be a big safe blown in this precinct to-morrow," the Captain whispered. "I've got the tip, and my men will be on hand. Don't say a word."

It is hardly necessary to say that the reporter swore to keep the secret. He had a dream of a "beat," but somehow other reporters received the same information, and Capt. Price was so besieged by them that he imparted a little more information. "It'll be to-morrow afternoon," he told them, "at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street." Then, drawing the reporters around him closely he whispered, "The office of the Consolidated Gas Company."

By 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon there seemed enough reporters around Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street to organize a press club. They kept a close watch, but could see no sign of a safe blowing. When they were about to leave one of them discovered a flicker behind the closed blinds in the gas company's office. A few moments later a man raised the window shade. This seemed a strange method for burglars. The reporters awaited developments. There were several extra policemen on duty around the place, and this fact gave them encouragement.

About 3 o'clock there was a deep muffled sound, and a moment later smoke issued from the opening at the top of the window. Policemen with drawn clubs kept the reporters back, despite desperate efforts on the part of several of them to scale the walls and capture the burglars. The safe had been blown open, but not by thieves. On Saturday the safe had balked after twenty years' service, and the officials were unable to get a large sum of money out of the safe. An expert was sent by the manufacturer of the safe to unlock the vault, but owing to the age of the mechanism he found it necessary to use a small quantity of dynamite. This had been anticipated, and Capt. Price had been informed so that his men might not be unecessarily alarmed.

A HOBO'S WINTER QUARTERS.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 3.—A "hobo" who has been living in contentment in the cottage owned by H. B. Riggs, a New York merchant, at Cognewog, back of this village, for two months, was forced to move yesterday by Sheriff Fitzroy, who, with his son Robert, made call upon him.

The "hobo" at first acted as if his visitors had come to collect rent, but finally cooled down and moved out. He said his name was Charles Roberts, a Swede, of White Plains, and that, being out of work, he had settled down in the Riggs cottage for the Winter. He had a large supply of wood on hand and some straw for a bed. Providence, he said, was providing him generously with food.

Neighbors who saw smoke coming from the kitchen chimney and knew that the house was supposed to be empty had notified the officer. They think their memories and gardens have been an aid to Providence in providing Roberts with food.

TO RACE FOR MAIL CONTRACT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—It is the general opinion among local railroad men that the officers of the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania Roads are quietly laying plans for a lively speed contest to capture the fast mail business between New York and Chicago, contracts for which will be let in a few months. This probably is the largest and most profitable mail contract in the country, and the time made is a factor in the award of the contract.

Both roads are getting new improved and powerful passenger engines and patching up all the weak spots in their tracks. The question of superiority resolves itself into one of roadbed and track. In this the Lake Shore, with its New York connection—the New York Central—it is said has a little the better of it.

DOCTOR SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 3.—Charles Peters of Hopewell, a member of one of the most prominent families in southern Dutchess County, has brought action against Dr. Leslie Sutton of the same place to recover $20,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections.

Dr. Sutton is a young physician who has an extensive practice in the town of East Fishkill, and is a Pension Examiner for this county. Mr. Peters is employed in a responsible position on the New Haven Railroad.

The complaint alleges that Dr. Sutton was in the habit of calling on Mrs. Peters at night, entering the house by the back door, and that Mrs. Peters when requested by her parents and her husband to put an end to these visits declined to do so. This led to a violent quarrel and separation, Mrs. Peters leaving the village and her little girl going to her parents.

A fine whiskey for use as a tonic or stimulant, "OLD SARATOGA." Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. make it. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

NAVY NEEDS LARG

Kearsarge and Kentucky has been contracted for and delivered. All the armor for the battleships Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin has been contracted for, and deliveries under the contracts will probably be completed by May, 1900. The armor for the five vessels above named was contracted for at $400 per ton, exclusive of a royalty for face hardening, for which $11.20 per ton might, under certain conditions, be paid.

"In August and September of the present year contracts were made for 2,152 tons of armor for the four harbor defense monitors authorized by the act of May 4, 1898. At the same time contracts were made for 116.58 tons of armor for the battleships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, this latter small quantity of armor being necessary in the early stage of interior construction. The above armor for monitors and battleships, aggregating 2,268.58 tons, was contracted for at $400 per ton. All the deliveries will probably be completed by April, 1900.

"There remain to be contracted for 7,358 tons of armor for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri. These vessels are now building, and it is imperative that their armor should be contracted for early in the coming year; to delay it beyond that time will in all probability delay the completion of the vessels beyond the contract date of completion. Under existing laws $400 a ton may be paid for armor 'of a suitable quality' for these vessels; but $400 a ton will not apparently buy the best armor, which for such vessels is, of course, the only 'suitable' armor.

"It will probably buy armor made by the ordinary process of face hardening, which, though good, is not the best, and the department does not therefore consider it suitable for the vessels in question. Armor of this kind was reluctantly ordered for the four new monitors, because the vessels were progressing rapidly, and the department desired to avoid the delays and embarrassments likely to arise if their armor was not forthcoming when required. Moreover, these vessels are of a low freeboard type, and offer comparatively small targets, while the contrary is the case with battleships, whose prestige is very great, and should not therefore be impaired by the use of any but the very best armor.

WANTS RESTRICTION REMOVED.

"In addition to the 7,358 tons of armor required for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, there will be required about 9,000 tons for the three battleships, and about 5,100 tons for the three armored cruisers authorized by the act of March 3, 1899, a total of about 21,458 tons of armor required in all, and not yet contracted.

"It can be asserted that marked improvements have recently been made in the quality of armor and that the manufacture of such improved armor is now successfully and commercially carried on both in this country and abroad, and that it has been adopted by all leading maritime nations except the United States for their latest ships of war. Its superiority over that heretofore produced is unquestioned, and its use is considered an imperative necessity.

"It is urgently recommended that in the early days of its next session Congress enact such special legislation, by joint resolution or otherwise, as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for 7,358 tons of armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton, and the restriction preventing the armored vessels therein authorized from being contracted for until the armor therefor is contracted for, be removed.

"Whatever may be the future action of Congress regarding the establishment of a Government armor factory, it can hardly affect the supply of armor for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, as it will under any circumstances be impracticable to obtain it from such a source in reasonable time to complete the vessels above referred to.

"During the last fiscal year 281,169 tons of coal were purchased at a total cost of $1,679,510.55, as compared with 452,551 tons purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, at a total cost of $2,122,005.28. The average price per ton during the past year exceeded by $1.20 the average of the previous year. Sixty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-three tons, at an average cost of $5.13 per ton, were purchased abroad and paid for on shipboard, and 195,216 tons, at an average cost, including transportation, of $6.34 per ton, were purchased in the United States.

"The increased cost of coal purchased during the fiscal year 1899 was due to the necessity of large shipments to distant points. The fleet at Manila consumes about 4,000 tons a month, and the freight charges alone from the Atlantic Coast to Manila are usually from $6 to $7 per ton."

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

In the chapter devoted to navy yards and docks Secretary Long says of the Brooklyn yard:

"This is the most important of all the yards, and should always be kept in a condition of the highest efficiency, in order that the very extensive work which is constantly under way here may be performed at a minimum cost.

"At the last session of Congress $987,062 was appropriated under the head of public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, for carrying on the work of rehabilitating this yard, which includes removing crib work, &c., Whitney Basin; extending quay wall, cob dock; extending steam engineering shop No. 28, and building No. 33; an administration building and coppersmith shop for steam engineering; extending the yard sewers, flushing system, and electric plant; two officers' quarters; reconstructing and enlarging building No. 22; a coal-storage and coal-handling plant; and $375,000 to restore the steam-engineering building destroyed by the fire of Feb. 15, 1899. Congress also promptly appropriated $750,000, which was made immediately available, for the new machinery plant for the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the work is now in progress. When completed this shop, it is believed, will be one of the most complete and efficient in the world.

"The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, include $300,000 for the completion of repairs to dry dock No. 2, and the same amount to begin the construction of a new granite and concrete dry dock, to cost $1,000,000. Appropriations are also asked for reconstructing building No. 21; to continue paving and grading; to complete quay wall, Whitney Basin; to extend electric light and power plant; for a pumping plant for dry dock No. 3; a storehouse for naval supply fund stores; and for a bascule bridge over the Wallabout Channel."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

Among the many other topics treated is that for fostering the Naval Reserve, the consolidation of the naval bureaus of construction, engineering, and equipment in the interest of more harmonious action; the construction of barracks for enlisted men, and a review of the various bureau recommendations as to the desirability of changing the material of the League Island and the Mare Island dry docks from timber to stone and concrete.

The warships claiming bounty and prize money from the many captures and engagements during the war are set forth in detail.

The Secretary says the survey of the transpacific cable route indicates that it will be entirely practicable. It is intended also to survey a cable route from Guam to Yokohama.

It is proposed to supply all new ships with smokeless powder. The 12-inch gun has been so greatly developed that it has been designated as the heaviest gun for the latest battleships, instead of the 13-inch gun. Many improvements in naval ordnance are under way, including uniform calibre for small arms and machine guns.

Work on the design of Gunboat No. 16, to replace the Michigan on the great lakes, has been suspended pending negotiations with Great Britain for a modification of the treaty. Secretary Long reviews also the various naval incidents of the last year.

CONSTRUCTION AND ESTIMATES.

The Secretary gives a table showing naval construction going on abroad, as compared with that in the United States. From this it appears that only Italy and Japan laid down less tonnage than this country during the present year, and that Italy alone had less tonnage under construction. The total tonnage under construction is: England, 531,680; France, 255,533; Germany, 148,235; Italy, 120,540; Japan, 130,000; Russia, 222,976; United States, 123,236.

The naval estimates for the fiscal year 1901 reach the total of $74,230,309.15, being an increase of $25,025,239.57 over the appropriations for the present fiscal year. While this increase is large, it is to be found in the three items of public improvements, the construction and repair of vessels, and increase of the navy—construction and machinery.

BICYCLE MEN WILL GO TO PARIS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Three of this country's fastest short-distance bicycle racers—Arthur Gardiner, Earl Kiser, and Tom Cooper—will go to Paris next year. Prizes offered by the exposition company will amount to $55,000.

Early in March they will sail for the other side and will go first to Genoa. Three months will be spent in that city in training. Then they will go to Paris, taking pains to keep in training until September, when the greatest three-day bicycle meet ever held will take place. It will be one of the attractions of the exposition.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COVINGTON, Ky., Dec. 3.—Fire last night destroyed the foundry of Schuh & Martin. Loss, $50,000.

COUNTESS AT A MISSION

Ex-Attache of an Imperial Household Addresses Homeless Men.

FORTUNES SPENT IN CHARITY

Mme. Schimmelmann's Dramatic Story of Her Conversion of a Murderer and Robber.

A woman of gentle breeding, a Countess, extending the hand of fellowship and uttering words of encouragement to wondering, hopeless men whom she called brothers, was surely the strangest of the many strange sights that were to be seen on the Bowery yesterday. The spot where this scene was witnessed was the Bowery Mission, and the titled friend of the friendless was the Countess Adeline Schimmelmann of Denmark, she who cruises about the world in her yacht Duen to save lost souls. This is not the first time that the Duen has brought its message to American shores, but not until yesterday had the Countess addressed a meeting in this city.

The audience that assembled to see and to hear her afforded a study. It was made up of men who, through their own fault or otherwise have been abandoned of fortune, and have descended very low on the social ladder, yet without losing every vestige of self-respect. It is doubtful whether they knew that a Countess was to speak at the mission. It is equally doubtful whether they would have cared if they had known. Others there were, merchant seamen in blue jumpers, and men with toil-soiled garments, down on their luck, out of work, lonely, despondent, who had been impelled to enter by the need of fellowship with those who would make them welcome for a space, and of maintaining some association at least with softening influences.

The doors of the mission opened at 11:30 in the morning, and in a few minutes there was not even standing room. A fight occurred in the middle of the hall, and a big fellow was requested to leave by the ushers. Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, who is the moving spirit of the mission, and is familiarly known as the "Mother of the Bowery," addressed her boys, as she called them, and deplored the fact that trouble had occurred. "We pride ourselves upon being gentlemen here," she said. "You are men of intelligence. Many of you have been in good circumstances at some time or other, all of you have seen and learned things in the hard school of experience. You can reason, and have not ceased to be men and to act as men because everything has not been coming your way. The fight would not have occurred had not that man begun even this early making a beast of himself with the liquor that has brought him to what he is."

WAITING FOR THE COUNTESS.

This appeal pleased the men, and the listless look on many faces brightened into interest. The Countess had not put in her appearance, and Mrs. Bird said that in courtesy to their distinguished visitor they ought not to begin the exercises until she arrived.

At noon precisely the door opened and a woman's bonnet appeared in the rear of the rows of men standing behind the seats and down the aisles. Mrs. Bird went forward, and remained at the back of the hall for a moment.

"It ain't her," exclaimed those in the front seats disappointedly.

It was "her," however. A comely, sweet-faced woman in black advanced through the crowd, which made way respectfully; she ascended the platform, and was introduced to the men by Mrs. Bird as "Our Countess, the Countess Schimmelmann."

Superintendent J. Greener Hallimond then called upon the men, whose interest was now thoroughly aroused, to sing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." The habitués of the place did so. Gradually the strangers, some of whom perhaps had almost forgotten how to sing, joined in, and the last two verses of the hymn were sung in strong, hearty chorus, though not a few of the singers' eyes were moist.

Superintendent Hallimond offered a prayer, and there was more singing. Next, in honor of the Countess, Victor H. Benke, the converted organist, played the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," the men listening with keep appreciation, and then the Countess herself arose

"Dear friends," she said, speaking in a gentle voice with a German accent, "I cannot tell you how my heart goes out to you. Such a sight as this is not unfamiliar to me, and I feel more at home here than in the big hotel where I am compelled at present to stay. In each of you I see a dear brother in Christ. Christ gave His blood for you, and you are unspeakably precious to Him. I know how many of you feel. I could describe it, for God has given me the privilege of being able to see into your hearts. In your wan, weary faces I can see that you are asking, 'Why, if I am unspeakably precious to God, has He forsaken me?' Why are you come to this pass? The text on yonder wall says, 'Seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all other things will be added.' Perhaps you have not been seeking the Kingdom of God first. Come to my Saviour, Jesus Christ, and all other things you need will come to you."

The Countess then told about her career. She was the daughter of a nobleman who was many times a millionaire. She was taken to Germany when a girl, and was, later, a lady of honor to the late German Empress Augusta. Though reared in luxury, her heart yearned toward the friendless and suffering, and having found, she said, how vain were earthly pleasures, she gave herself to Christ and devoted her life to succoring the needy.

TORTURED, MIND AND BODY.

In this work of love she had suffered as much distress as her hearers could ever know, and had been persecuted and even threatened with death. When her father died his millions fell into money-grasping hands. She was kidnapped by persons who wanted to get her fortune, kept for a long time in confinement, tortured in mind and body. She was offered the choice of liberty with wealth and honor if she gave up her work and religion or of dying in her place of confinement. She laughed, she said, and replied that she would rather die a miserable death acknowledging Christ than possess the whole world and deny him.

She was finally liberated, and heard God's voice calling to her to go out into the world and save souls. Wherefore she had purchased her yacht (which formerly belonged to Prince Waldemar of Denmark) and cruised along the Scandinavian and German coasts carrying on her work of evangelization among the fishermen and sailors. Last year she was prompted from on high to come to the United States. She cruised on the lakes. She passed the Winter in Chicago, where she erected a shed in which she gave food, shelter, and help to 50,000 men.

The Countess said that she had spent two fortunes in helping the poor, and it was with deep sorrow that she had to inform her hearers that she could not extend material aid to them. She begged them not to believe that she was a hypocrite. "My money bag and heart are both weak," she said. "If I am living in a big hotel it is because I am compelled to spend a little money on my sick body, otherwise I should die in a few days." In her native city, she said, she always lived at the Home for the Homeless. Although practically in straitened circumstances now, she was confident that God would provide her with yet another fortune to carry on her work, and her hearers need not be surprised to learn that she had come into possession of millions which she would devote wholly to helping those in distress.

The Countess, in relating her experiences in converting sinners, gave a most dramatic illustration.

When a very young woman, she said, she developed a fad for making earthenware, and spent several hours every day in a pottery near her home, where she got a man to turn the wheel for her. He was a ragged, callous man, upon whom her efforts at conversion had no effect, until one day she presented him with a suit of clothes. He was deeply grateful to her, and thereafter listened attentively to her teaching. After a few weeks he came to her one morning and bade her good-bye. He said that they would never meet again on earth, but he hoped he might meet her in heaven, and begged her to pray for him.

MURDERER AND ROBBER.

He went away, and soon afterward she read in the newspapers that a notorious murderer and robber, who for a long time had been eluding the police by hiding in a pottery, had given himself up and had been tried and sentenced to death. The man bore the same name as her protégé, and, convinced that the condemned man was he, she tried to save him and made efforts to see him that were balked by her relatives, until she threatened to appeal to the Emperor. Then they pretended to accede to her wishes. They instituted inquiries and told her that the prisoner was not the man she supposed. She unfortunately believed them and took no further action. In due course the criminal was executed, and soon afterward she received a visit from the Chaplain of the prison who brought a message to her from the dead man. It was: "I am joyfully going before my God cleansed of my sins, and I hope to meet you again in heaven."

When the Countess had resumed her seat, Mrs. Bird called upon all those who had been saved, or who were resolved to be saved, to announce the fact. Many men responded.

One man rose and fervently exclaimed: "Thank God, I was saved in Hoboken. He can save us anywhere."

The humor of this struck the audience and there was much laughter.

A flashlight photograph of the scene was taken, and this occasioned not a little uneasiness in some of the audience, who did not know what was taking place until the flash apprised them.

Mrs. Bird invited all those who desired to have the honor of taking a cup of coffee with the Countess to remain. Every man in the place staid, and a cup of coffee and a sandwich were served to each. The food was provided by Mrs. Bird.

The majority of the men remained for a supplementary prayer meeting, and even those who did not went away with their bodies refreshed and their minds strengthened, perhaps, by the determination to try one more decisive effort to reform.

Countess Schimmelmann may speak at Carnegie Hall during the week.

Waltham Watches.

Waltham Watches are the finest pocket timekeepers in the world. We carry all the principal grades in stock and guarantee them as absolutely reliable.

Ladies' Waltham Watches
cased in silver . $9.00 to $25.00
cased in gold . $24.00 to $70.00

Gentlemen's Waltham Watches
cased in silver . $10.00 to $25.00
cased in gold . $35.00 to $100.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
56 West 23d St.

BRYAN MAKES A FORECAST.

Says the Democrats Will Win Next Year by the Wage Earners' Votes —Recent Elections Cited.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 3.—W. J. Bryan, who is here with ex-Gov. Hogg on an outing, spoke to-day at some length on next year's campaign. Mr. Bryan states that the Democrats will make great gains next year among large classes of people.

"These people comprise the wage-earners," said he—"those who have been directly affected by the consolidation of the great manufacturing concerns of the country, commonly called trusts. In this class are enumerated day laborers, office men, drummers, &c. These are the people who will vote with the Democrats next year.

"With a continuation of such an increase on our side for the next twelve months, it will not be a question of whether or not the Democrats can win, but how large the majority will be. I have no fear for the outcome. The recent elections to an unbiased mind plainly indicate that the Democrats had the better of it in nearly all States in which elections were held. In Ohio, Mr. McKinley's home State, the Democratic gain is more clearly shown than anywhere else, except in Maryland and Nebraska. The vote given Jones was anti-Republican, and had he not been in the race it most assuredly would have gone to McLean. Next year, with the present ratio of increase, Ohio will go Democratic by a safe majority.

"The Republicans would like to cover me with the glory of personally winning the fight in Nebraska. They would, if possible, lead the people to believe that there were no issues in this election and that it was so personally magnetic as to lead the people at the polls with nothing more than myself as an incentive. The truth of the matter is the people of Nebraska have been awakened. They realize that it is time that a change was being made in the administration of the affairs of that Government, and they propose to throw off the yoke of a single money standard, a militarism, and to check the avarice and greed that have almost become the objective of that party.

"And not only in Nebraska is this the case, as I find, from both personal investigation and from those who are in a position to know, that the people in many sections of other States heretofore strongly Republican have made up their minds to join the free-silver forces next year."

THE QUARANTINED STEAMERS.

No Important Change in the Situation —Engineer Storey Doing Well.

There was no important change yesterday in the situation at Quarantine, where four steamers coffee laden from Santos are being detained owing to the discovery on one of the vessels—the J. W. Taylor—of three supposed cases of bubonic plague. The other detained vessels are the Roman Prince, with 40,000 bags of coffee; the Lassell, with 23,000 bags, and the Ragusa, with 25,000 bags.

Seven lighters with the cargo of coffee discharged from the J. W. Taylor are anchored off Clifton, S. I., under close observation of the policeboat Patrol. Three lighters of the seven have served the eight days' detention required by Health Officer Doty, and are free from further quarantine restriction as far as Dr. Doty's department is concerned. The Health Board, however, is taking care that the cargo is not landed, and the health boat Syrus Edson is keeping the lighters under surveillance.

The agents of the Ragusa had a representative visit Quarantine yesterday, who consulted Dr. Doty in regard to the detention and disinfection of that steamer. This representative said, after learning that his vessel would be subjected to the same regulations as required on all vessels arriving from Santos, that he believed his principals would arrange to land her cargo at some other port.

Second Engineer Storey of the J. W. Taylor, who was taken to Swinburne Island on Saturday, suffering with a pimple on one of his toes, which is looked upon as one of the subsidiary symptoms of the plague, was reported yesterday by Dr. Doty as doing very well. Dr. Doty stated that he was in communication with the Government looking toward arrangements for the sending of Health Inspectors to infected ports on the South American coast to superintend the loading and unloading of vessels.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Prairie Sails with United States Exhibits on Board.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Havre, France, with the first shipment of the United States Government exhibit for the Paris Exposition. The vessel will proceed to Norfolk, Va., and to Baltimore, where she will take aboard additions to her cargo, and will then go direct to Havre.

The cargo which the Prairie has taken on at this port consists principally of about a dozen carloads of structural iron for the United State machinery building at the exposition. Materials for the installation of the educational, social, and economic exhibits, and a number of cases of photographs, charts, maps, &c., for the educational exhibit are also on board.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE ON

Nineteen Men Start in the Contest at Madison Square Garden.

COLLINS LAW GOVERNS EVENT

Riders Will Make the Race in Teams—Three Thousand See Jeffries Get the Men Under Way.

Score at 2 A. M.

Team No. 1, Gimm	46	8
Team No. 2, Boake	44	9
Team No. 3, Fischer	46	7
Team No. 4, Kreamer	46	6
Team No. 5, Marius	42	5
Team No. 6, Schinneer	46	2
Team No. 7, Stevens	46	5
Team No. 8, McEachren	46	8
Team No. 9, Eaton	46	8
Team No. 10, Thoma	46	8
Team No. 11, Stinson	46	2
Team No. 12, R. Miller	46	7
Team No. 13, Ireland	46	8
Team No. 14, Michaels	44	5
Team No. 15, R. Brown	43	1
Team No. 16, Peabody	44	8
Team No. 17, C. Johnson	39	5
Team No. 18, Waller	46	8
Team No. 19, Julius	46	7

At the crack of a pistol in the hands of James J. Jeffries and amid the yells of 3,000 spectators the six-day international bicycle race at Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association was started last night promptly on the second of midnight. Thirty-eight riders in nineteen teams were ready for the contest, with the double object of gaining fame and carrying off as much of the $4,000 offered in prizes as their speed, luck, and endurance would admit of. Among these were many of the old-time favorites in the long-distance contests and quite a large contingent of men known in the "sprinter" field as yet unknown in the six-day game.

This is the first race of its kind under the Collins law, which prohibits any contestants riding more than twelve hours of twenty-four. It was this law that brought about the new arrangement of starting the race in teams of two, the idea being that when one man wishes to drop out temporarily he signals his partner, who takes his place in the swift pace of the long-distance men.

The teams in the contest are:

Team No. 1—"The Favorites," Louis Gimm of Pittsburg, Burns W. Pierce of Boston.

Team No. 2—"The Canucks," Alf Boake and Harley Davidson of Toronto.

Team No. 3—"The Parisians," Jean Fischer and M. Chevalier of Paris.

Team No. 4—Oscar Aronson of Sweden and George Kreamer of Chicago.

Team No. 5—"The Marseilles Pair," Marius The and M. Pastaire of Marseilles, France.

Team No. 6—"The Two Freds," Fred Schinneer and Fred Forster of New York.

Team No. 7—"The Likely Combine," Earl D. Stevens of Buffalo and Charles Turville of Philadelphia.

Team No. 8, "The Unpaced Champions," Otto Maya of Erie, Penn., and Archie McEachren of Toronto, Canada.

Team No. 9, "The Indoor Kings," Jay Eaton of Elizabeth, N. J., and Robert Walthour of Atlanta, Ga.

Team No. 10, "The Pennsy Pair," Edward Thoma of Reading, Penn., and W. E. Dickerson of Beaver Meadow, Penn.

Team No. 11, O. V. Babcock of New York and W. C. Stinson of Boston.

Team No. 12, "The Side Wheelers," Robert Miller of New York and A. B. Stone of Denver, Col.

Team No. 13—"The Newarkites," R. S. Ireland and John Ruel of Newark, N. J.

Team No. 14—"The Jerseyites," Adolph Michaels and Steven Fallon of Jersey City.

Team No. 15.—Emile Rivierre of New York and W. A. Brown of Brooklyn.

Team No. 16—E. O. Peabody of Lynn, Mass., and A. J. Peltier of New York.

Team No. 17—"The Unknowns," Andrew Johnston and Norman Comeau of Brooklyn.

Team No. 18—"The Flying Dutchmen," C. W. Miller of Chicago and Frank Waller of New York.

Team No. 19—"The Swedes," Oscar Julius and Gus Lawson of Sweden.

Just before the pistol signal the following men of the first relay lined up on the north side of the Garden: Pierce, Boake, Chevalier, Aronson, Pastaire, Forster, Turville, Maya, Walthour, Dickerson, Babcock, Stone, Ruel, Adolph Michaels, Rivierre, Peabody, Comeau, C. W. Miller, and Julius.

C. W. Miller, the Chicago favorite, and his partner, Frank Waller, were wildly cheered as they appeared on the track. Most of the men had their backers in the crowd, and expressions of good-will hurled from vigorous lungs greeted each man as he made his appearance. Then Jeffries made a short speech, fired his pistol, over the crowd howled, and the bunch of impatient cycle men on the wooden track were off.

Around the ten-lap to the mile track the men pedaled, the speed increasing during the first few laps until it had reached the limit. Chevalier, the Parisian, led at the start, and was in his black and blue jersey the handlebars, the crowd forgetting Miller for the moment, gave him a mighty cheer. Comeau soon overtook the Frenchman, but after the first two laps C. W. Miller forged ahead in a mighty burst of speed and amid howls of joy from his friends and backers that made the rafters tremble.

It was "Go it, old man!" "Knock 'em, old boy!" "You are all right!" and similar outbursts that lent wings to the Chacigo man for the time and brought him well in front. Then the scene changed. Comeau again forged ahead followed by Turville and Miller, and the bunch of pedalers close behind. How they went up and down the steep bank without pitching head foremost into the handlebars was a mystery to the bicycle novices which many of them did not attempt to solve.

The pace set was tremendous. It was remarked by old racing men that never before in a long-distance contest was the pace so swift and kept up with such energy. Chevalier again forged ahead, but his lead was short-lived. Then Miller overtook him and those same old cheers of enthusiasm broke forth. This was along during the first mile.

The pace soon became too swift for Comeau, or else he was conserving his energy, for he dropped behind and remained there. At the fifteenth lap, Miller, who had been in the meantime passed by Chevalier again and then by Mayo, pushed himself in the lead. In the next few laps Babcock, who got some cheers, was in the lead. After that for the first five miles the race was a seesaw, with Miller and Chevalier never far behind.

Chevalier seemed to have a large following, and never failed to respond to the applause. At the end of the first five miles Julius led in 13:24 2-5. At ten miles Chevalier led in 25:50 2-5. Miller, who was pushing the Frenchman hard, then passed him, and again the yells reverberated among the rafters and filtered through to the street.

The first accident happened at 12:35 when Revierre fell and lost two laps. He climbed on his wheel, however, and pluckily rejoined the racers. Aronson of Team 4 made the first change, at 12:50, his excuse being that his saddle was too low. He continued at 12:57. He had ridden twenty miles when he stopped, in 51 minutes and 24 seconds. On the third lap of the second hour Aranson fell, five others going over him. No one was hurt, however, and soon the men had mounted their wheels and were off at top speed.

At 1:55 o'clock this morning Walthour, Chevalier, Peltier, Turville, and Stone, were badly hurt by falls. The men were bruised and cut about the legs and body. Chevalier's head was badly cut.

FRESH FISH DEALERS COMBINE.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The Journal to-morrow will say: "The biggest event in the history of a fresh-fish industry will occur in the coming week, when a charter for the incorporation of the fresh-fish dealers of Boston will be applied for. All of the dealers in Boston will be in the corporation, which will be capitalized for from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

"In time it is intended to include the entire fresh-fish industry of the country. When that shall have been accomplished, the capitalization will be greatly increased.

"The organization has been brought about by John A. Neal and other well-known fish dealers, working in conjunction with L. D. Baker, the President of the Boston Fruit Company, who is the only man connected with the new corporation who is not in the fish business. The Journal learned yesterday that Mr. Baker will without doubt be the President of the new organization."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ROBERTS DENOUNCED AT HOME

Indorsement Refused at a Meeting of the Utah Democratic State Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee last night, called by the Chairman, J. H. Moyle, who is the attorney for B. H. Roberts, for the purpose of obtaining an indorsement of Roberts and a petition that he be allowed to take his seat in Congress, the indorsement was refused after an exceedingly warm session. Many prominent Democrats who are not members of the State Committee were present by special invitation.

Moyle and the other suporters of Roberts, who are Mormons and nearly all polygamists, insisted that the party was in honor bound to support Roberts and use all the influence it possessed to have him seated in Congress. They denied that Roberts was nominated and elected by the influence of the Mormon Church, and declared that the campaign was purely political. There was no law, they contended, by which Roberts could be deprived of his seat.

This line of argument precipitated a row. The Gentile members and the progressive Mormon element handled Roberts without gloves. They declared that he received his nomination through church influence and false pretenses, that he had assured the Gentiles that his family relations were all right, and that he was not living in polygamy, and, that during the campaign, when the charge was openly made, he promised that he would refute it, but never did so.

The party, they said, could not afford to indorse Roberts in this fight, which was purely a fight against polygamy. Roberts would have to look after himself, they declared, emphatically.

The opposition to the resolution of indorsement was so strong that it was never put and the meeting broke up in disorder.

THE DEMOCRATS AND ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Considerable diversity of opinion exists among the Democratic members of the House of Representatives as to the best policy to be followed by the party to-morrow when the Republicans object to the administering of the oath of office to Representative Roberts, the Mormon member-elect from Utah. The Democrats have not yet conferred on the matter, but some understanding may be arrived at to-morrow morning before the House meets.

Some of the leaders believe that to refuse to permit a member-elect to be sworn in will establish a dangerous precedent and interfere with his constitutional rights. They think, therefore, he should be permitted to take the oath of office, and the matter of his eligibility then be determined by a committe of the House appointed for that purpose. This is the opinion of Representative Bailey of Texas, and it is said to-night that he will ask that Mr. Roberts be sworn, but at the same time will declare that this does not commit him on the question of the right of Mr. Roberts to sit as a member.

Other Democrats believe that as a matter of policy no objection should be raised to the plan of procedure determined on by the Republicans. An objection to the Republican plan of procedure at this stage, they assert, will give the impression to many who do not investigate the question thoroughly that the Democrats are in favor of Mr. Roberts sitting as a member of the House, and that no attention will be paid to the contention that the objection was made on constitutional grounds.

Representative Richardson, the leader of the minority, said to-night that no plan of action on the part of the Democrats had been determined upon, and he preferred not to be quoted as saying what in his opinion they should do.

MEET TO OPPOSE ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The crusade in this city against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts, as a Representative from Utah culminated in a largely attended mass meeting in the First Congregational Church this afternoon. As many prominent clergymen of Washington as were in a position to be present occupied seats on the platform or in the audience.

Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the League for Social Service of New York, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, rector of Epiphany Church; the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan Church; the Rev. Dr. S. M. Newman, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and A. T. Schroeder of Salt Lake City. Several other Salt Lake City clergymen were present, including Dr. C. Iliff, Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Utah; the Rev. G. L. Martin, a Presbyterian, of Salt Lake City, and Dr. Sarah J. Elliott, who has lived in Utah as a Deaconess in the Episcopal Church for seven years.

Dr. Iliff is President of a committee in the Methodist Church which was appointed to oppose the seating of Roberts and to disseminate information in various parts of the country. He has just completed a tour which included most of the States between Maine and Florida.

Dr. Strong briefly outlined the object of the meeting, as follows:

"We are here to protest against the representative of an alien civilization taking his seat in our next Congress. We are met to protest against admitting among our lawmakers a man who is an acknowledged lawbreaker. We are Democrats, Republicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, and others, but are not met as such. We are here to join hands in protecting the sanctity of the home and thus preserving the life of the Nation. We are not here to oppose the Mormon religion, only so far as the religion of the Mormons affects the political interest of one of the United States. We believe it to be necessary to make it a crime against the United States. In order to do so we must have an amendment to the Constitution. This agitation is, in fact, the first step."

FOOD FOR COLTSNECK GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Dec. 3.—The residents of Coltsneck, a little farming settlement between this place and Freehold, are gossiping over the events that have taken place there within the last week. Earl in the week Miss Sadie Wolcott, daughter of Thomas I. Wolcott, a well-to-do farmer, eloped with Warren Matthews. The parents of Miss Wolcott strenuously objected to Matthews as a son-in-law. Matthews and the young woman drove to Freehold, where they were married by the Rev. I. P. Brokaw. They returned to Coltsneck and were entertained for a day or two by relatives, and then left for a trip through New York State.

Following the elopement came the announcement of the marriage of Miss Annie Brindley, a young colored woman of Coltsneck, to Edward Smith, a white man of Marlborough. The farmers and their wives uttered many protests against this alliance. Smith and his colored bride are settled at Marlborough, apparently oblivious to these comments.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain and possibly snow; much colder; fresh northwest winds.

Since Saturday morning a limited area of low pressure has moved from Eastern Nebraska to the District of Columbia, while the marked high area which has covered the West has gradually extended eastward and southward, and last night covered the entire country from the Mississippi Valley westward. As a result there have been general snows or rains in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and lake regions and also South Dakota. There have likewise been light rains in Tennessee and East Gulf States.

Temperatures have fallen decidedly, except near the Atlantic Coast. The lowest reported temperature in the United States is zero at Williston, N. D. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair, with little change in temeprature.

Snow is indicated to-day in the Upper Ohio Valley and lake regions, and snow or rain from Western and Northern Virginia northeastward through New England, probably continuing during to-morrow near the New England Coast. There will also be rain to-day in North Carolina.

It will be colder to-day in the Atlantic States and lower lake region, and continue cold generally, except in the extreme Northwest, where the temperature will rise to-day or to-morrow.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will shift to the northwest and become fresh to brisk.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	39	44	45
6 A. M.	38	41	44
9 A. M.	41	42	48
12 M.	41	51	52
4 P. M.	43	51	53
6 P. M.	43	51	51
9 P. M.	40	49	50
12 P. M.	40	48	48

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48⅞
Weather Bureau	47½
Corresponding date 1898	40⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 53 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 40 degrees at 8:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 87 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 29.77 and at 8 P. M. 29.64.

The Gorham Company
SILVERSMITHS,

Beg to announce that they have completed their preparations for

THE HOLIDAYS.
The Special Stock of New Wares

is now ready and will be maintained complete throughout the season. The Engraving and Shipping Departments have been carefully organized with a view to meet all possible demands, while the addition of five automobile wagons to the delivery equipment will insure prompt deliveries

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

Broadway and 19th St.—23 Maiden Lane.

TOMBS MISSION ANNIVERSARY.

Work for Prisoners Performed at an Annual Cost of $1,700.

The anniversary of the Gospel Mission to the Tombs, established many years ago by the late Dr. Howard Crosby, and continued by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of the South Reformed Church, was celebrated last evening at the South Reformed Church by religious services and addresses by Dr. Terry, the Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chaplain Monroe, and George B. Steery, the Treasurer of the mission fund.

Dr. Terry said that the Christian and philanthropic work of spreading the Gospel among the inmates of the Tombs was made possible in a modest way by the contributions of a faithful few, and that every dollar subscribed for the Tombs Mission resulted in much being done for the persons—innocent as well as guilty—awaiting trial in the prison. He appealed to the members of the congregation to aid the work.

Treasurer Steery said that heretofore the funds necessary to maintain the mission had been provided just as the emergency arose, and the annual sum required was only $1,700, including the Chaplain's salary and the expense of the music and printing.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:45 A. M.—762 Eighth Avenue; unknown owner; damage $25.

4:20 A. M.—703 Eighth Avenue; Peter Page; damage, $25.

5:00 A. M.—9 Pelham Street; Samuel Klapman; damage $2,500.

1:20 P. M.—458 East Tenth Street; Charles Kugel; damage $1,300.

2:40 P. M.—508 West Twenty-fourth Street; John Cody; damage $55.

3 P. M.—151 West Forty-ninth Street; John O'Connell; damage $50.

5:40 P. M.—216 Clinton Street; Henry Schwartz; damage slight.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Theodore Chartran, Paris; J. C. Hanna, New Zealand; Dr. B. R. Ward, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE—Count von Hache, German Embassy, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Canon Rogers, Ireland; W. O. Johnson, United States Army.

STURTEVANT—S. F. Massey, United States Army.

ASTOR—S. B. Grubbs, United States Marine Hospital Service.

HOFFMAN—Judge Samuel A. Beardsley, Utica.

NETHERLAND—C. W. Hilliard, Treasurer of the

FARMERS JOIN THE BOERS

Thousands of Them in Cape Colony in Open Rebellion.

BOERS MASSING NEAR COLENSO

Communication by Searchlight Opened with Kimberley — Transport Goes on the Rocks.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Serious news comes from the northern sections of Cape Colony. The whole border district between Colesberg and Burghersdorp has declared for the Boers. In Venterstad alone more than 2,000 have joined the rebellion. The farmers have formed a commandeering committee and talk confidently of a triumphant march on Cape Town. Gen. Buller's proclamation has been torn down and trampled upon, and the loyalists are bidden to hurry to Cape Town to prepare coffee for the rebels.

With a larger army in the field than the country ever before mobilized, it can be said that the loss of 3,500 men, entailed before the enemy's borders have been crossed, is a serious matter, and, while there is no feeling of despondency as to the eventual result of the war, it is regretfully admitted on all sides that the strength of the Boer resistance has been woefully underrated.

It is now seen that the attempt to hold a useless position at Mafeking was a serious tactical mistake, as was also the endeavor to keep the large civil population in Kimberley.

Perhaps the brightest news for British readers to-day is the announcement that President McKinley has designated the son of Secretary Hay to succeed Mr. Macrum in Pretoria. The Daily Telegraph says:

"This appointment is a graceful concession on the part of the United States Government to British feeling. Our countrymen's interests will be safe in the hands of the new Consul."

South African news is now six days in arrears. The censorship does not yet permit details of the Modder River battle to be transmitted. Some vague statements have been published in the Cape Town papers; and according to these the Boers numbered 8,000 men and were intrenched on both banks of the stream, although mostly on the northern bank. The British, according to these accounts, drove the enemy across the river, compelling them to retreat, and established themselves on both banks. These details, however, are too meagre to enable an accurate idea of the engagement to be formed.

A dispatch has reached London announcing that Lord Methuen is again in the field, and it is also said that Gount Gleichen, who was wounded in the fighting at Modder River, was struck by a bullet in the neck.

The official list shows that a modification has been made in the command of the Sixth Division. Instead of Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, the commander will be Major Gen. Thomas Kelly-Kenny, Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting, with Major Gen. Knox and Major Gen. Clements as brigade commanders. Gen. Kelly-Kenny has had no South African experience.

With regard to Natal, it is still doubtful whether the bridge over the Tugela at Colenso has been destroyed. There is a report that the British drove the Boers off what attempting to destroy it, but the probability is that the structure was mined and fired afterward.

According to a dispatch from Pitter's Kraal, dated Tuesday, Nov. 28, the Boers were then attempting turning movements from Steynsburg and the district north of Storkstrom, in co-operation with the rebels, by way of Marasburg and Tarkastad, against Gen. Gatacre's column.

The wreck of the troopship Ismore may result in the loss of 350 horses.

BRITISH TRANSPORT ASHORE.

The Ismore on the Rocks in St. Helena Bay—Boers Concentrating Again.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from Cape Town, dated yesterday:

"The transport Ismore is ashore on the rocks in St. Helena Bay. The troops have been safely landed, but the horses are still on board. Her Majesty's ships Doris and Niobe, with the transport Columbian, have gone to her assistance.

"Col. Kekewich reports under date of Nov. 30, that the Bechuana police captured the Boer laager west of Kimberley Nov. 28.

"Communication by searchlight with Kimberley has been established from Modder River."

The Natal Mercury, at Durban, publishes the following dispatch from its correspondent at Frere, dated Nov. 28:

"The Boers have re-concentrated at their old positions near Colenso, back of Grobler's Kloof, and everything points to a determined attempt to prevent the British crossing the Tugela River.

"The reports of wanton destruction of property by Boer looters are confirmed."

It is reported from Frere Camp, Natal, under date of Nov. 28, that the reconnoissance made that day by Gen. Hildyard and Lord Dundonald's command gave an excellent opportunity for studying the country. On approaching Colenso the British found on every side scenes of devastation that testified to the thoroughness of Boer looting. The Williams farm and others had been ransacked from end to end. In some cases the contents of every room of the farmhouses had been destroyed. The Boers had evidently burned what they could not carry off. The poverty of the Boer commissariat was testified to by the cornhusks that were to be seen about the deserted campfires of the enemy.

The wreck of the armored train, which was still visible, showed that a Boer shell had broken an axle, which had obviously caused the accident to one car that lay on its side. The other car was upright, but both were completely riddled by the enemy's artillery fire.

Two graves near by bore the inscription, "To Fallen Soldiers."

The main Boer force was thought to be not far from Chieveley Station.

BOER REPORTS ON THE FIGHTING

PRETORIA, Nov. 27.—The Boer commander on the western border reports that twelve burghers were killed and forty wounded in the fighting at Belmont.

Commandant Delarey has reported to President Krüger that the burghers, in spite of their determined defense of Gras Pan, Nov. 25, were completely surrounded by the British and were compelled to retire.

Commandant Dutmot ((probably Dutoit) sent the following report yesterday from Kimberley to the Council of War:

"Early yesterday the British made a sortie, supported by cannon and Maxims. Under cover of darkness they advanced in the direction of Bloemhof. Two hundred brughers encountered them, and I brought up an additional 100. Nine burghers were killed and seventeen wounded. The British left two on the ground, but an ambulance removed these."

The Boer laager at Derderpoort was attacked Nov. 25 by a strong force of the Natal Mounted Police. Mr. Barnard, a member of the Volksraad, was killed.

ATTACHES ARRIVE AT CAPE TOWN.

Troopship Bavarian Leaves the Foreign Military Men There.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 28.—The troopship Bavarian, from Queenstown Nov. 10, with Col. Ivor Herbert, Assistant Adjutant General for the Home District, and the foreign Military Attachés, together with the Connaught Rangers, the First Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and a contingent of miscellaneous troops, in all more than 2,000 men, arrived here to-day.

Col. Herbert and the Military Attachés immediately landed, and the Bavarian proceeded with the troops, presumably to Durban.

PROVISION TRAIN WRECKED.

Fourteen Cars Loaded with Pork for British Army Demolished.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A train of fourteen refrigerator cars containing salt pork intended for the British Army in South Africa was wrecked to-day near Kenilworth, Ill., on the Milwaukee division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

The cars were completely demolished, but it is believed the greater part of the pork can be saved. A serious delay in shipment, however, will result.

The wreck is supposed to have been caused by a broken journal, although hints were passed among the crowd of trainmen and spectators to the effect that the journal had been tampered with at Milwaukee by overzealous Boer sympathizers. These suggestions were scouted by the officials of the road.

AID FOR WOUNDED BOERS.

The American Committee to Act Through Netherlands Red Cross.

The American committee formed to aid Red Cross work in South Africa has made arrangements to make use of the Netherlands Red Cross in giving aid to the wounded Boers. The Netherlands Red Cross Society already has nurses and physicians in the field at the seat of warfare.

Chairman John V. L. Pruyn of the American committee reports that the committee has already received many offers from doctors and nurses who are anxious to go to South Africa, but he says that no American corps will be sent unless later called for by the Netherlands Society.

All money and supplies collected will be placed at the disposal of the Netherlands Society. Those who wish to contribute in aid of the Boers may send their contributions to Tunis G. Bergen, Treasurer of the American committee, at 55 Liberty Street.

WATER SUPPLY INQUIRY.

First Meeting of Merchants' Association's Committee—The Scope of the Investigation.

The first meeting of the committee appointed by the Merchants' Association to undertake an investigation of all questions relating to the water supply of New York will be held this afternoon at the office of the association to effect a permanent organization and outline plans for future work.

The appointment of this committee, which will be known as the Committee on Water Supply, was determined upon by the officers of the association after the Board of Public Improvements on Nov. 22 had granted the association's request that action upon the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company be deferred for three months. The investigation to be undertaken by the special committee is intended to cover the entire subject of the city's present and future water supply, particularly the points as to the necessity of an increased supply, the best sources of such supply, if necessary, and the best method by which an additional supply may be obtained. This will include an examination into the expediency of the proposed contract with the Ramapo Company. The report of the committee will be ready for publication by Feb. 1.

As constituted at present the committee consists of Arthur J. Baldwin of the law firm of Dill, Bomeisler & Baldwin; R. R. Bowker, proprietor of The Publishers' Weekly; D. Le Roy Dresser of the firm of Dresser & Co., Prof. F. J. Goodnow of Columbia University, Charles L. Guy, lawyer; John M. Perry of the law firm of Manice, Abott & Perry, E. E. Alcott, General Manager Albany Day Line; John R. Van Wormer, Secretary Lincoln Storage Company; E. P. North, Vice President American Society of Civil Engineers; Rudolph Hering, sanitary engineer; M. E. Bannin of the firm of Converse, Stanton & Co., Horace E. Deming, lawyer; W. C. Le Gendre of Brown Brothers & Co., F. W. Hinrichs of the law firm of F. W. & A. E. Hinrichs, W. A. Marble, Vice President, R. & G. Corset Company; Frederick Potter, D. McM. Stauffer, Vice President Engineering News; R. W. G. Welling, lawyer, and Henry G. Prout, editor of The Railway Gazette. Others will be added. The general counsel of the Merchants' Association, James B. Dill, will be assisted in connection with the work of the committee by Wheeler H. Peckham of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Delos McCurdy of McCurdy & Yard, and Alfred R. Conkling.

NEW TROLLEY LINE OPENED.

Plainfield and Elizabeth Connected After a Prolonged Effort.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N.J., Dec. 3.—After several years of effort on the part of the Riker-Hine trolley syndicate in obtaining franchises and building its line, the electric railway between Plainfield and the Elizabeth City line was formally opened last night, and is now in active operation.

At the Baltimore and Ohio crossing, between Cranford and Roselle, there is a break in the trolley tracks, as the Baltimore and Ohio will not allow a crossing at grade, and the viaduct has not yet been built for the use of the trolley. Cars are being run regularly about every half hour, but until the viaduct at the Baltimore and Ohio crossing is built it will be necessary for passengers to transfer at that point and walk across the tracks from one trolley car to another.

TEST OF RAPID TELEGRAPHY.

Pollak-Virag System Successfully Used Between Here and Chicago.

A successful test was made last night of the Pollak-Virag system of rapid automatic telegraphing between this city and Chicago. The wires ran from The World by way of Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, to The Tribune Office in Chicago.

Joseph Virag, one of the inventors, handled the New York key. Although the wires were not in perfect working order, he managed to send four messages at the rate of 1,000 words per minute. It took only two seconds to send the following:

Editorial Rooms World, to Tribune, Chicago:
We have fine weather here in New York. How is it in Chicago? WORLD.

The message was repeated back on an ordinary Morse instrument, with the reply:

Editorial Rooms Tribune, Chicago, to World, New York:
It is snowing in Chicago; but it is pleasant Chicago snow. TRIBUNE.

FIGHTING INDIANS IN MEXICO.

Several Engagements Between Yaquis and Troops Are Reported.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 3.—Information reaching here to-day from Ortiz, State of Sonora, Mexico, states that Marshal Terhune, an expert mining engineer, who has been in the mines in the Yaqui country for some months past, has arrived at Ortiz. He announces that since Nov. 18 the Yaqui Indians and the Mexican military forces have had several severe engagements, attended with loss of life.

The first of these engagements was on Nov. 18, just north of Cocori, and during the engagement there were forty-eight Indians and five soldiers killed outright.

In addition thereto there were twenty-three soldiers wounded and something over one hundred squaws and Indian children captured by the military forces. These prisoners will be sent to Guaymas by the military authorities, to be held as hostages.

The place where this engagement took place is on the Yaqui River, just at the entrance to the mountains. This section of the country is very heavily wooded, and hence the engagement was conducted on the usual guerrilla warfare order.

The battle was between the main bodies of both factions. The Indians were massed in force, and the soldiers had a very large quota of men. Mr. Terhune states that at his mining camp, some distance from the scene of the battle, reports were meagre, but sufficient to show that the soldiers had come upon the camp of the Indians in the woods and engaged them in combat. The fighting was very severe, and lasted most of the day.

The Indians were finally put to flight, and this explains why so many of their women were captured, as their retreat was made in dire confusion, and the women became separated from the warriors. There were several other engagements of minor importance during the week following.

Death in a Fire Near Princeton.

PRINCETON, Dec. 3.—Henry Cunningham, a well-known character about Princeton, was burned to death this morning at his home in Stony Brook, two miles from here. He is supposed to have set his apartments on fire accidentally. He was in Princeton last evening, and started for home after midnight. This was the last seen of him. About 4 o'clock this morning Richard Sweeney, a milkman, discovered the house on fire. He succeeded in awakening a colored man who lived in one part of the house, but they could not arouse Cunningham, who was in the portion where the fire was. The body was found to-day.

Williams Confesses the Murder.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Edward Williams, the negro arrested last night for the murder of Minnie Elzley at Yardville, and who is now in the Trenton Jail, has confessed his crime to Prosecutor Crossley. He says he had been drinking, and in a quarrel with Miss Elzley knocked her down with his fist and then struck her with a club.

ON AMERICA'S PROBLEMS

Justice Woodward Says Unity Must Be the Guiding Idea.

SHOULD PROPITIATE FILIPINOS

Constitution the Foundation of a Colonial Policy—Discusses Great Questions at Elks' Memorial Services.

Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, held its annual memorial services at Plymouth Church yesterday afternoon. The services ware in memory of forty members, including Hasson H. Wheeler, Harry Kennedy, John M. Ward, Alonzo B. Pettit, Charles H. Byrne, Walter L. Sinn, Henry C. Saffen, David L. Foutz, William H. Leaycraft, Aaron J. Wechsler, David F. Roche, and Harry Gilbert. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, conducted the preliminary exercises. The memorial exercises were conducted by Exalted Ruler George W. Dalton and other officers of the lodge. The singing was by Mrs. Ida V. Walker, Jennie King Morrison, Mrs. Kavanagh Parker, Thomas C. Connors, and Charles E. Walker. Gen. Horatio C. King played the organ voluntary.

Justice John Woodward of Jamestown Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, delivered the memorial address. Justice Woodward, in the course of his address, referred at length to matters of National interest, including the Philippine question, the future of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the industrial conditions prevailing at home, and the necessity of preserving in the Nation an incorruptible judiciary.

JUSTICE WOODWARD'S ADDDRESS.

Justice Woodward said in part:

"A society that thus commemorates the lives of its members, a brotherhood that holds the virtues that conduce to the promotion of public and individual happiness as the chart of private conduct, is surely the most effective instrument for civilization. That nation only is mighty that holds as her dearest possession a treasury of noble names, for names are only won by deeds, and deeds are far more precious and enduring than gold.

"Cynics may sneer at such demonstrations of popular affection as marked the recent Dewey celebration, where millions poured their plaudits at the feet of a conquering hero, homeward returning from the field of war. They may place, if they will, all hero worship in the calendar of human superstitions, and may laugh at it as a sporadic survival of barbarism in an enlightened age. But they forget that it is only a universal expression of a national ideal, and that ideals alone can inspire virtue and must ever precede achievement. A country that has outgrown the civic virtue all hero worship in the calendar of human is on the broad road that declines to ruin and decay. Mockery is the natural expression of decadence; cynicism is the keynote of despair.

ON NEW PROBLEMS.

"To conserve the true traditions of the forefathers is the only way to prepare the generations to come for a destiny of glory; for no nation can have a great future that has not also great traditions, and traditions are but memories of men. This should, therefore, also be a commemoration service in a larger sense. This year has been a year of struggle and achievement. Unforeseen contingencies have arisen and we have met them. New problems have come up and we have solved them; unexpected opportunities have confronted us and we have embraced them. And there are contingencies, there are problems, there are opportunities yet to follow, that will demand our prayerful and consecrated attention. It is our duty, brothers, to commemorate to-day the deaths of those who so recently offered up their lives for their country, who, when duty called, forsook home and kindred for the barren joys of war. These it is our duty to commemorate, for the cause whereln they fell was holy. Are there any here who would take issue with me as to the necessity and importance of the late war and the war yet being carried on in the Philippines? If there are, these will nevertheless agree that war having been declared, our citizen soldiery deserved all praise for obeying their country's call.

"But while commemorating the departure of those whose self-sacrifice has given us a heritage of noble opportunities and a legacy of duty let us study carefully the new and unusual conditions that now confront us, that we may meet the problems of life as bravely as they solved the riddle of death. They will then have died to some purpose; for, while succoring the oppressed, they will also have saved their countrymen from the apathy that is national stagnation and decay.

CALLS THE HOUR CRUCIAL.

"The smoke of conflict has not yet lifted from the battlefield; the passions of men have not yet had time to cool in the afterthought of reason. The thousand foes of our National welfare are already clamoring for greedy recognition and for shameless spoil. It is a crucial hour, that demands the display of the highest virtue. It is a crisis in our National life.

"Let us be charitable, and solve the problem of hate by the law of love; for love alone is growth, development, evolution. Hate is decay, death, disintegration. Let love reign! Such is the teaching of the new Christianity that knows not war, and that is to save the future of the world for universal peace.

"In Cuba and Puerto Rico are thousands of fellow human beings to whom the inestimable advantages of education were never given. In carrying them the boon of freedom and the benefits of our civilization, shall we not also extend to them the long-suffering patience and the gentle forbearance that are born of charity? Let us cover their shortcomings with the mantle of charity and lead them slowly into the full light where all things are clear. So doing we shall also educate ourselves to a loftier conception of our statehood and thus only, moreover, shall we learn to apply the charity that begins at home.

"In the Philippines eight millions of people of an alien race and a most complex character may eventually become either a corporate part of our nation, or American subjects in a colonial protectorate. Whether this is desirable or not it is not for me to discuss. I only know that it seems certain, and when it happens we must be prepared to face it.

AS TO A PHILIPPINE POLICY.

"We must win the good will of the Filipinos before we can rule them, and we can win their good will only by kindness and forbearance. I have no specific policy or method in mind that will solve the intricate situation as it is at present. But there, as well as here, the will of the majority of intelligent men should determine our governing policy, and should modify our control. The Filipinos themselves must be heard, and we must teach them to fit themselves for at least local self-government, that they also may be represented where they are taxed. Neither there nor here must we be untrue to the genius of our Government and to the spirit of our institutions. Each State, Territory, and colony of our magnificent domain must ever be part of a harmonious whole and must contribute to the grandeur of the Nation. And it is the Constitution that must be the foundation stone of our whole colonial policy, as well as of all domestic law.

"The struggle between capital and labor is the unavoidable result of our civilization, the concomitant of a commercial age. Monopolies, trusts, and other business combinations are often a blessing—often a curse. Yet they are but the natural result of the law of the survival of the fittest, which operates with merciless severity from the lowest forms of animal life to the highest. We are, I believe, in a transition stage—on the ascent through the slow and destructive process of industrial adjustments to new conditions—to a higher civilization.

"An able and incorruptible Judiciary is the soul is of the body politic, and this soul can only be kept pure by constant vigilance on the part of its guardians—the law makers, the voters of the country. We have, I believe, as able and pure a Judiciary as there is in the world—one that is thoroughly representative and sympathetic, one that is of the people and for them. We cannot therefore guard it too jealously. We cannot prize it too highly."

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Attention is called to the large assortment of Fischer Pianos now on exhibition at our warerooms. Cased in rare and choice woods and artistically designed.

Also several styles expressly designed for the Holiday season.

Especial attention is called to our new small Grands.

Open evenings from Dec. 18th to 23d inclusive.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York.

ALL WANTED TO SEE DEWEY.

Jane Noonan, the Applewoman, Talks with Gen. Merritt's Distinguished Visitor and His Wife.

There was great bustle and excitement about the Governors Island Ferry landing at the Barge Office yesterday afternoon. Word had come across from Governors Island that Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were calling upon Gen. and Mrs. Merritt on the island. The crew of the Governors Island ferryboat excitedly communicated to the gatekeepers on this side that the distinguished couple were due to return to the city on the 3 o'clock trip. The news quickly spread to the ferry guard and found its way among the truckmen stationed in front of the Barge Office a few doors away. There was commotion among this patriotic gentry, who spread the news through the Barge Office. Everybody in the vicinity who had seen Dewey wanted to look upon him and his bride together, and those who had not seen him were more anxious still.

It wanted a few minutes to 3 o'clock by this time, and a concerted rush was made for the ferry entrance. Several Immigration Office clerks found excuses for getting away from the offices for a few minutes. A corps of battery boatmen were on hand, mingling with revenue Inspectors, interpreters, relatives of immigrants, and truckmen. Several casual pedestrians stopped to see what the excitement was all about. Jane Noonan, the apple woman, age uncertain, weight 200, when she heard the story of Dewey's coming, left off business at once.

Jane has missed no opportunities of meeting great men since the last war. She shook hands at this same ferry landing with Gen. Worth, after the latter had recovered from his desperate wounds received in Cuba. By the same token she has greeted Gen. Shafter at this spot, slapped him on the back, and told him he was a "fine big General." Likewise she greeted Lieut. Hobson, but she only shook hands with him. She had no opportunity of meeting Admiral Dewey before, and this chance was too good to lose. She yanked a clean apron out from under her stand, and, putting it on, turned her business over temporarily to Mrs. McCormick, who keeps a stand near by, and took her place with the expectant crowd near the ferry gate. The ferry boat pulled in at last and touched at the wharf.

"There's Dewey. There he is," cried a half-dozen persons who had seen the Admiral during the reception ceremonies. As the military figure in dark overcoat and gray moustachios left the ferryboat with his wife on his arm, and accompanied by Gen. Merritt, the soldiers on duty and otherwise about the dock drew up and gave a profound salute. As the party passed out the ferry gate somebody shouted, "Hurrah for Dewey!" and up went a ringing cheer. "Hurrah for Mrs. Dewey!" and the cheers were louder still, and the crowd closed in closer with respectful, but enthusiastic smiles and bows. The recipients of this spontaneous outburst smiled broadly as they asknowledged the compliment.

Mrs. Noonan stepped up to the couple and dropped a profound and courtesy.

"Give me your hand, Admiral," said she. "Shure an' yure the greathest hayro of thim all." The Admiral extended his hand and Mrs. Noonan grasped it enthusiastically.

"Faith and I hear you did kill all thim Spanyards down thaire," she said, patting him on the back in a motherly fashion.

"I killed all I could," was the laughing reply.

"But ye didn't kill any Americans?"

"No, not a single American," he said.

"Shure and you're a foine Admiral, and good luck to yez both," added Jane, bestowing a final admiring glance on the couple as the party passed on to the elevated station, all laughing heartily.

The crowd enjoyed it hugely, and gave the party a final cheer as they passed up the station steps. Jane was left the heroine of the evening, and walked proudly back to her apple stand to tell about it. She had many comments to make.

"Sure but he's an old mon, is'nt he," said she. "An' the iyin papers make him the picture of a young mon, an' the lady you can see, she's a rale lady and has lots of money. Ah, but its a foine woman he has for a wolfe. She do be havin' a beautiful face on her. Would ye believe Admiral Dewey would shake hands with me? Shure he did like the rale gintlemon he is. An' whin I told him what a hayro he was, he shmiled that swately on me.

"I had it on the tip of me tongue to tell him that if it wasn't for the Corkonians and Kerry men they'd never a won the war, but the crowd was pressin' and the wolfe was twistin' her face with laughin,' and I clane let it pass by. I wonder did they think I was crazy. I wish I had taken two apples to thim. I wonder would they take thim. Ah, but this day hes been a day of it."

Newspaper reporters were unable to find Admiral Dewey in the city. Many of them were visited and their clerks cross-questioned. The clubs were appealed to, but all in vain. The reporters kept up the wild, but fruitless search until late at night, when it was learned that Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were in Washington; had been there all day in fact. It was further learned that Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield had called on General and Mrs. Merritt during the afternoon.

FALLS THROUGH A DRAW BRIDGE

Michael Staiger of Trenton Plunges Thirty Feet to Death.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Martin Staiger, a prominent citizen, was killed this evening by falling from the end of an open draw bridge to the ground, a distance of thirty feet.

Staiger was crossing the bridge, and was near the end when it started to open. He turned to look back and lost his balance, and in this way fell. Staiger was the father-in-law of ex-Assemblyman James W. Lanning, who is now a member of the Democratic State Committee.

MRS. BIGELOW IN BELLEVUE.

Woman Who Accused Cabman of Theft May Be Insane.

Mrs. Emily Bigelow, twenty-eight years old, who attracted attention in the Jefferson Market Police Court Friday by declaring that she had been drugged by a cabman and robbed of $3,000, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Henry Beyer of 642 East Twelfth Street and placed in the insane pavilion for observation.

The Grand Hotel was given as her home at the hospital, and she was said to be a housekeeper. Mr. Beyer would not say anything about the case.

Mrs. Bigelow is a daughter of Robert Eames, who made a fortune in Grand Rapids, Mich., and she was married in San Francisco in 1898 to Hiram Bigelow. The marriage, however, was not a happy one, and a year and a half ago she brought suit in Grand Rapids for a divorce, but the case was settled out of court.

Boycott Pianomakers' Wares.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A novel boycott of the wares of the piano manufacturers who have locked out their employes was decided upon by the Chicago Federation of Labor to-day. The plan is to induce the renters of pianos to shun the product of the factories involved in the labor troubles. Wherever the tabooed instruments are found on rent the users are to be asked by a committee of the federation to return them to the warerooms where they were obtained and to replace them at once with instruments made in factories that have refused to join the lock-out.

EVENTS ON THE SPEEDWAY

Throngs of Spectators There to Watch the Fast Horses.

DRIVER PREVENTS A DISASTER

Mr. Boynton Clings to the Reins and Finally Subdues His Plunging Mare Brunhilde.

It was like a Summer morning on the Speedway yesterday, and for several hours the crowd of spectators was the largest ever seen there. They stood two and three deep against the railing on the west side of the roadway, while on the east side they were strung out for a mile along the stretch. On the roadway were some of the best road horses in the country, dashing back and forth in brushes.

There was a runaway shortly before noon, when the sport was at its height and the roadway was crowded with rigs of every description. Through the courage and presence of mind of Melville C. Boynton, who held the reins and guided his plunging horse as much as possible until it was caught, a serious smash-up was avoided. In two or three instances the rig hooked to the runaway struck other wagons, but it did nothing more serious than to scratch off a little paint.

The runaway animal was the gray mare Brunhilde, 2:16¼, one of the fastest horses that frequent the Speedway. She had been in poor condition of late, but yesterday showed plenty of speed, and finished first in several lively brushes. Finally Brunhilde was turned with several other horses, and a good start was made. Brunhilde was leading, and looked like a winner until after the quarter had been passed, when she broke and started to plunge. Mr. Boynton tried to quiet her, but it was of no avail, and the cry to clear the road was passed along the line. The mare was traveling at a furious pace, but her driver threw himself back in the wagon and clung to the reins. A number of men rushed out into the roadway in an effort to stop the mare, but this only frightened the animal. Finally, near the three-quarter-mile post, Mr. Boynton succeeded in slowing the animal up, and a mounted officer caught the bridle and brought her to a standstill. Mr. Boynton was enthusiastically applauded for his courage and horsemanship.

One of the first and liveliest races of the morning was between Dr. Gill driving Jack, 2:12½, and George Huber behind Little Gem, 2:14¼. The horses were very evenly matched, and turned to a good start. For the first quarter they traveled nose and nose. At the half Little Gem made a spurt and took the lead, but Jack, on being touched with the whip, increased his speed, and in a few paces had his opponent at his rear wheels. When the horses were pulled up Jack was an open length ahead.

G. Coleman's Baylight, 2:32, won several lively brushes. The first victim of his speed was David D., 2:09¼, driven by J. W. Cornish. After a start in which David B. had a slight advantage, they went to the quarter in time which showed Baylight to be much faster than her record. Baylight had recovered what she had lost on the start, and was on even terms with David B. at the half-mile post. A little coaxing caused Baylight to quicken her stride, and before the three-quarters post had been reached David B. was beaten.

Commodore Porter, 2:13, driven by H. Reilly, had a pretty race with the team Neva Wilkes, 2:14, and Brown Lace, 2:19¼, owned by Mr. Harrison of Philadelphia. The Commodore picked the team up on the way down the stretch, and the horses were started on even terms. For a while it looked as though the team was too much for the Commodore, but he finally settled into his stride, recovered the lost ground, and passed the team at the three-quarters post amid the applause of the spectators, who seem to be partial to a team race or a race in which a team is entered.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Stakes for the Next June and Autumn Meetings and the Conditions of the Futurity for 1902.

The Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday announced the following stakes, to close Jan. 3 next, for the June meeting at Sheepshead Bay:

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

THE SUBURBAN, $10,000, of $200 each for starters; $100 forfeit or only $15 if declared out by Feb. 20, 1900. Guaranteed cash value, $10,000, of which $2,000 to the second and $1,000 to the third. Weights to be announced Feb. 1. Winners, after announcement of weights, of two races of $1,000, or one of $2,000, four pounds extra; of two of $2,000, or one of $4,000, eight pounds extra; of three of $2,000, or two of $4,000, or one of $6,000, twelve pounds extra. In the case of horses handicapped at 115 pounds or over, these penalties shall apply to the extent of one-half only; in the case of those handicapped at 122 pounds or over, to the extent of one-quarter only, and in th case of those handicapped at 130 pounds or over, they shall not apply at all. Penalties in the case of horses three years old shall not make the weight exceed 115 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

THE ADVANCE, $8,000 added, (estimated value, $6,000;) one mile and three-quarters.

THE JUNE HANDICAP.—The Coney Island, $2,000, six furlongs on main track; the Sheepshead Bay, $2,000, one mile; the Long Island, e$2,500, one mile and a furlong.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

THE SWIFT, $1,500 added, (estimated value, $3,000;) seven furlongs.

THE SPINDRIFT, $1,500 added, (estimated value, $3,000;) one mile and a furlong.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

THE GREAT TRIAL, $20,000, for two-year-olds (foals of 1898.) By subscription of $200 each, or only $15 if declared out by March 15; $50 if by April 15, or $75 if by May 15. Starters to pay $250 additional. Guaranteed cash value $20,000, of which $2,500 to the second, and $1,500 to the third. Winners of two races of $2,500, or one of $5,000, seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. About six furlongs.

THE DOUBLE EVENT, $10,000; first event to be run on the first day of the June meeting, five and a half furlongs; the second event to be run on the last day of the June meeting, about six furlongs.

The following stakes are announced for the Autumn meeting:

THE FLIGHT, $1,500 added, (estimated value $4,000,) for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

THE SEPTEMBER, $1,500 added, (estimated value $4,000,) for three-year-olds; one mile and three furlongs.

THE AUTUMN, $3,000, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

THE FLATBUSH, $5,000, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs.

THE GREAT EASTERN, $7,500, a handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Following are the conditions of the Futurity for the Autumn meeting of 1902:

THE FUTURITY, $10,000 added. By subscription of $20 each, or only $10 if the money be sent with entry, for mares covered in 1899, and a further subscription of $50 each for the produce of such mares unless struck out by Nov. 1, 1901; or $100 unless struck out by July 15, 1902. Each starter to pay $250 additional, all of which shall go to the second and third horses as further provided.

The Coney Island Jockey Club to add $10,000; the second to receive $1,250 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting fees; the third $750 of the money added and one-third of the starting fees.

The nominators of the winner, of the second horse, and of the third horse, namely: the nominator of the mare, to receive $2,000, $1,250, and $500 of the added money, respectively, whether they are owners of the horse when the race takes place or not.

Colts 122 pounds, fillies and geldings 119 pounds. Winners of two races of $3,000, or one of $5,000, four pounds extra; of three of $3,000, two of $5,000, or one of $10,000, eight pounds extra. If a mare or stallion has not produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1900, the produce will be allowed three pounds for either, or five pounds for both, said allowance to be claimed at time of entry. Maidens allowed five pounds, which allowance shall not be cumulative. Mares may be nominated by persons not their owners, the owner having the prior right. If a mare in this stake drops her foal before Jan. 1, 1900, or if she has a dead or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and the subscription, if paid, will be returned.

By filing prior to Nov. 1, 1901, with the Coney Island Jockey Club an accepted transfer of the produce, with its engagement in this stake, accompanied with all forfeits to date, the original subscriber will be released from any liability as to the engagement of the produce. Should a subscriber or transferee die before the race, the entry shall not be void, provided it be assumed by the then owner of the horse; notice in writing to that effect, accompanied by the payment of all accrued liabilities, being given within three months after such demise. Six furlongs.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Audubon, Morning Side, Standard.

Columbia League—Mephisto, Diamond, Owl.

American National—Fidelis, Spartan, Arlington.

Royal Arcanum League—Harlem, Colonial, Our No. 2.

Junior Order United American Mechanics—Sherman, America, Old Glory.

Interclub League of Brooklyn—Brooklyn Bicycle vs. Columbia, Knickerbocker vs. Hanover, Lincoln vs. Carleton, Aurora Grata vs. Crescent A. C.

Arlington Nationa., Brooklyn—Monarch No. 2, Imperial, Orient.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Long Island, De Long, Burnside.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—De Witt Clinton, Fort Greene, Fern.

Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn—Goodenough vs. Annex at Haller's alleys.

W. & J. Sloane

Special Clearance Sale of

Oriental Rugs

250 Persian, Turkish, and India Carpets;
300 Antique Rugs, various sizes;
700 Daghestans;
750 Soumaks, Kazaks, and Bokharas.

Marked irrespective of cost.
Prices will interest all purchasers.
To facilitate selections, bring dimensions required.

Broadway & 19th Street.

"WHEN THE DAYS BEGIN

to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen." An old saying but a true one. And winter will close in on us about Christmas time. Buy your underwear now, so that colds and pneumonia may not interrupt the holiday season.

KOTEDSILK

is the best underwear made for men and women.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,

76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

PROFESSORS

Liebreich, of BERLIN, Bogoslowsky, of MOSCOW, Althaus, of LONDON, Pouchet and Lancereaux, of PARIS, the NEW YORK Medical Journal, Medical News, etc., etc.,

RECOMMEND

"APENTA"

Natural Aperient Water for systematic treatment in constipation, bilious troubles and obesity, because it does not give rise to subsequent constipation.

The Fact—is indisputable:

Roxbury Rye

is pure whiskey.

DOCTORS SECRETLY MARRIED.

Bride Now Looking for Her Husband, Who Has Disappeared.

The following marriage notice published yesterday brought to light a romance between two doctors that has ended unhappily:

CORNEY—NEWGEON.—On Friday evening, June 30, 1899, at No. 6 East 128th St., by the Rev W. Warren Giles, Mary Frances Newgeon, M. D., to Robert Blair Corney, M. D.

The bridegroom has disappeared, and the bride is making desperate efforts to discover his whereabouts. Mrs. Corney, when seen last evening at her home, talked freely on the subject. She said she had been a practicing physician for more than ten years, and first met Dr. Corney, who is about twenty-eight years old, in a professional way. According to Mrs. Corney, the bitter opposition of the doctor's family prevented him from marrying her early last Spring. He went to Detroit and she followed him there, and on June 30 they were secretly married.

"I abided by Dr. Corney's wish," said Mrs. Corney, "and guarded the secret of our marriage as closely as possible. He said he would acknowledge the marriage in the autumn. I thought Autumn commenced on Sept. 1, and told him that I had suffered enough. He begged me to put off the announcement, told me several stories regarding his mother which were false, and on Sept. 12 he disappeared completely. I should like very much to find him. The trouble lies with his family."

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

Masons Will Celebrate the Centenary of His Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Arrangements are about completed for the Masonic celebration of the centennial of the death of George Washington on Dec. 14. Large numbers of Masons from all over the United States and from Canada are expected to attend. Col. Robert White of Wheeling, West Va., who was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Virginia as Chief Marshal, and his staff will have full charge of the procesison, and all matters connected with the celebration aside from the regular Masonic rites.

The principal ceremonies will be at Mount Vernon, and will include an address at the old tomb by the Grand Master of Masons in Colorado, Masonic rites at the new tomb, and addresses at the mansion by President McKinley and R. T. W. Duke, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia. At night a reception will be held at Willard's Hotel, in this city. President McKinley and his entire

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Christmas at the old Stewart Store

ALL New York—everybody beyond our borders who can come to New York—must come to enjoy the Wanamaker Christmas Store. Christmas business is the most unbusinesslike business we do—for we give a good part of the profits to our helpers and much more of it to the public in the beautiful things we provide to give them pleasure—but it is our pleasure, too; a great long step out of the usual. Yet the usual here is never humdrum.

We shall not make definite statements this morning about the decorations, for their beauty is just unfolding. We'll wait till we're sure of the full bloom.

To-morrow we commence a magnificent art show—

Half Hours at the National Gallery of London

Mr. H. Halsey-Stirling, an English critic, has had employed a wonderful miniature painter—Frank Dixon—who has reproduced several scores of the world's great paintings now hanging in the National Gallery. Art critics here and abroad unite in classing the work as unrivaled. The pictures are shown by a new projecting machine perfected by Mr. Halsey-Stirling, and each seems as though hung up in reality for your pleasure.

A special gallery, with ample seating capacity, on Third floor. Half-hour exhibitions to-morrow—10 and 11 a. m., 3 and 4.30 p. m. The owner values the outfit at $30,000.

It is hardly necessary to urge early Christmas shopping. It isn't early now—Christmas is a bare three weeks away. We have many hundred more helpers than last year; we are better ready in every way—the store seems bigger because handier. But buy as you please—come enjoy the Christmas store at any rate.

The Halsey-Stirling Exhibition

I was present recently at a talk given by Mr. H. Halsey-Stirling, of London, which he calls: "Half Hours at the National Gallery." With an exceptionally perfect machine, a tripnoticon, invented by Mr. Halsey-Stirling, he threw on the screen the enlargement of Mr. Dixon's miniatures. The effect was startlingly realistic to those who had seen the original masterpieces as they hang in the old building on Trafalgar Square. Technique, values, chiaroscuro, textures, appear in surprising fidelity. It is no excess or exuberance to grow enthusiastic over these reproductions. Take the portrait of Gevartius by Van Dyck—there is the exact brushwork. Take Turner's "Towing the Old Fighting Temeraire"—there is the rainbow glow of lurid brilliancy softened by art.—*David C. Preyer, in The Collector and Art Critic, New York.*

The New India and Foulard Silks

We are really proud of these first comers—the Printed India Silks and the charming Foulards, made for the spring of 1900—and to-day make special exhibition of them in the Rotunda. Will you take first pick?

These first cases held

1746 yards of the 60c silks
2711 yards of the $1 silks
1065 yards of the 75c silks
722 yards of the $1.25 silks
1674 yards of the 85c silks

There are colors—the newest, but the raven-blacks with designs in pure white are, maybe, most charming of all. The printings are from the size of a pin-head to a palm leaf a foot long.

Rotunda.

The Christmas China Store

There is good reason for this china store finding its position—and your favor—so quickly. Experts are on watch continually—here and in Europe; we are not hampered with any factories, and we are quite the largest purchasers of china for retail selling.

The newest lots were timed for Christmas—and are here.

Decorative Plates, 75c to $25—quite two hundred styles.

Dresden china for the table, sideboard and dressing case—charmingly decorated—for instance, Pen Trays, $1.25 and $1.50; Chop Plates, $4 to $5; Asparagus Dishes, novelly shaped, $8.50 to $10.

There are exquisite new Dinner sets—Cauldon, Haviland—but it's doubly pleasant to come and see it all.

Basement.

Men's Suits to Order

Thank you. We have taken nearly the necessary number of orders for business suits

at $25

You recall the proposition: We had an overplus of the fancy cheviots and worsteds bought to make into $30, $35 and $40 suits. We use them in the suits at $25 until stocks are ship-shape.

Some yet.

No hodge-podge—you are told exactly which grade you are getting—but it's mostly a matter of taste.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Books

We shall serve you not only well but comfortably. Come to either store that seems roomiest at the moment—

usual book store, Ninth st. side.
holiday book store, across the street—74 E. Ninth.

Anything at either place, and every new book is here on the day of its publication. Here's a word of some really fine bargains.

Allibone's Dictionary of Authors—A critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, living and deceased. By S. Austin Allibone, LL. D. With supplement. By John Foster Kirk, LL. D. The entire work contains the Names and History of over 83,000 Authors. 5 vols., 8vo.; half-Russia, $50; our price, $12.50.

Book of Days—A Miscellany of Popular Antiquities in connection with the calendar. Edited by Robert Chambers. 2 vols., 8vo. Half-Russia, $12; our price, $3.75.

Worcester's Household Dictionary—8vo. Half-Russia, at $2.50. Our price, 95c.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World—New revised edition. Originally edited by Joseph Thomas, M. D., LL. D. 2 vols., 8vo. Half-Russia, $15. Our price, $7.

Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. Rev. E. Cobham Brewer. New edition. Half morocco, $2.50. Our price, 75c.

Cassell's Biographical Dictionary, 8vo, cloth, $2.50. Our price, 85c.

The New National Encyclopedia. 4 vols., cloth $16. Our price, $4.

Umbrellas for Gifts

Handsome ones as you please — and every year we need to gather greater lots, for more and more people see the sense of them for gifts—

Women's, $2.50 to $28.00.
Men's, $2.50 to $27.50.
Youth's, $2.50 to $7.50.
Misses', 2.50 to $5.
Children's, $1.50 to $3.25.

If they are to be engraved, please give us a little time—everybody busy as a bee.

Broadway.

Canary Birds

Little butter-balls of song from the Harz Mountains of Germany. There are sopranos, mezzo-sopranos and some with almost an alto register. Listen! Such a Christmas hymn of gladness.

Birds, $1.65—not exchangeable, for reasons you'll say are good.
Cages, $1 to $4.50.
Parrot Cages, $2 to $9.90.
Bird Foods and Physics and all the helps to song-getting.

Bosement.

Golf Capes---And Others

Women's Wraps—"Do you know, I believe Wanamaker sells more wraps than any other store in town," said a visitor to her friend the other day. "There is surely most variety here." And, after all, what is a store but what people think of it? We've stopped telling how big the stocks are—because nobody can grasp what the figures mean—and to say big unmeaning things is simply to boast. We've no idea of boasting—we won't.

We keep close to Fashion—closest, we believe, because of our splendid Paris organization—and furnish stocks with a prodigality new to New York.

Prices are fair—very discerning people know they are low, because they appreciate the carefulness we demand and the results that come of it.

$10—Golf Capes, made of double-faced diagonal cheviot—body color navy blue or black; the blue with fancy plaid back, the black with black-and-white back. Of course the plaid furnishes the finish, and the pretty cape. Full sweep, growing gracefully longest in the back.

$15—Golf Capes of much the same materials, but is finished tailor-fashion, with bands liberally stitched; has monk's hood, finished with fringe.

$16.50—Golf Capes of same goods, but cape is very long—36 in.—and has less of the plaid showing, but the cape and collar are of plaid

Here are hints of the other capes—

$12.—A pretty fashion of short Cape is of light tan (or pastel) kersey; strapped in fancy sweeps and curves; cape is 24 in. deep.

$20—Imported Capes of black broadcloth; elaborately trimmed with narrow black soutache braid; satin lining; 38 in. deep.

$35—Imported Capes of black melton; with many stitched bands of cloth, the designs outlined with row of black-and-white braid. This description sounds wretchedly poor, but the cape is charming—full satin lined—and is 32 in. deep.

Second floor.

Holiday Dress Goods

So called because especially prepared with the gift-making thought in mind. Many fabrics, seasonable and advanced spring styles, hundreds of most desirable designs, all put up in dress patterns. Some with gilt bands, some tied with pretty baby ribbon, some in fancy card-board boxes. They're arranged most conveniently for quick, satisfactory choosing. Best of all—the prices. Especially on the wool dress patterns. Many of these are a third to a half less than early-season prices.

There are here today 8,000 dress patterns of percales and seersuckers, designed for spring of 1900. The percales are exceptionally pretty—10-yard piece, $1.25. Seersuckers, 10-yard piece for $1. Ginghams, 10-yard piece, $2. Fourth avenue.

Banded Dress Patterns

Patterns of colored dress goods for present wear, in a very large variety, some of which are fancy silk-mixed suitings, homespun cheviots, covert cloths, broadcloths, fancy rough striped suitings, novelty suitings, granites, sharkskins, cheviots and poplins. Prices were $2, $2.40, $3, $3.50 and up to $7.50 a pattern.

Boxed Dress Patterns

$2.75—Pattern of Camel's-hair Cheviot, with garniture of astrakan.
$3—Pattern of French Serge, with garniture of braid.
$3.25—Pattern of Checked or Striped Suiting, with velveteen garniture.
$3.50—Pattern of Silk-and-wool Suiting, with velveteen garniture.
$3.50—Pattern of Cheviot, with braid garniture.
$4—Pattern of Cheviot, with fancy silk garniture.
$4—Pattern of Whipcord, with fancy silk garniture.
$4—Pattern of Cheviot, with embroidered polka dot velveteen garniture.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Banded Black Goods Patterns

Prices on these are $2 to $6 a pattern. Many kinds—surahs, serges, cheviots, armures, granites and fancy weaves in all the newest best designs.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

Morris Chairs and Their Cushions

We sell the chair frames and cushions separately. It's your advantage—double choice. Choose your chair from about 80 styles—$2 to $26. Then select a cushion for it from a surely satisfactory assortment in colorings of every suitable sort, in many attractive designs—$1.50 to $16. This partial list of the least expensive kinds—

MORRIS CHAIR FRAMES—Adjustable to 4 positions—

$2—Golden oak; wide arms, spindled sides; careful finish.

$3—Mahogany finish; wide shaped arms, turned spindled sides; high polish. Another quality with beaded legs at $4.

$4.50—Quartered oak, golden finish; wide arms, spindled sides, carved claw feet.

$5.50—Mahogany finish; fancy arms, square spindled sides; shaped legs; high polish.

$6.50—Quartered oak, golden finish; beaded spindled sides and front legs.

MORRIS CHAIR CUSHIONS—

$1.50—Hair-filled; covering of denim; numerous good patterns in stock; many more samples, choice from which will be made up to your order.

$5—Plain velour covered hair cushion; some with bright, fancy velour coverings at same price. And some finer ones at $6.

$8—Morris velvet coverings; hair filling. And at $8.75, velour covered spring cushions.

$12—Handsome silk velour coverings; fine quality hair filling.

Fourth floor.

In the Upholstery Store

There's so much to interest furnishers—everybody who has den, flat or mansion to beautify—that we give this word, even though Christmas talk has to wait.

First: The newest old-old hangings for cozy corner and den come from India just now—we brought them. They're shown in a rare jumble of beauty in a little store of their own.

Screens—some just for usefulness as protectors agaipst draughts; some so beautiful as to make one wish for more places to put them, $1.85 to $165—some with meritorious paintings and quaint glass work.

But the store is full of oddness and beauty. These things merely hint of it.

Third floor.

Blankets

Is the goose to supersede the turkey as a Thanksgiving fowl? It seems to have been largely used this year—and the wish-bone is thick. That's a cold winter, even if late—if goose bones can foretell. And blanket selling is going on, just as though it was zero weather now. Possibly our way of selling them is bringing us the bulk of the business.

$3.25 a pair—4-lb. white blankets, wool filling; 60x80 in.

$4.50 a pair—5-lb. white blankets, wool with cotton warp; 70x80 in

$6 a pair—7-lb. white blankets—just enough cotton to help when they're washed; 77x86 in.

$8 a pair—8-lb. all-wool white blankets; 76x84 in.

and so on.

Down Quilts—our make; odorless and fine. Silk—plain one side, the other side is figured. $8.50 and $10.

Third floor.

Gifts in the Shoe Store

These for Men—

Dolge's Felt Slippers, $1.30 to $2.50.
Kidskin Slippers, 90c to $3.
Calfskin Slippers (Russia tanned), Romeo style, welted soles, $3.50.
Sealskin Slippers, opera shape, hand made, $2.40.
Patent Leather Slippers, for dancing or rest, $2.50.
Bath Slippers, 40c to 75c.

Boys' sizes in most of the sorts.

For Women—

Patent Leather Slippers, $1.50 to $5.
Kidskin Slippers, $1 to $3.50.
Felt Slippers (Dolge), $1 to $2.
Satin Slippers, quilted or plain, $1.50 to $3.
Children's Slippers, 75c to $1.50.
Women's Skating Boots—Box Calf, $3; French calfskin, $5.
Men's Skating and Hockey Shoes—regulation, $4. Others at $3.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Babies' Short Dresses

Cute? Yes, and elegant. Some that we brought from Paris are made of finest nainsook, yoke and skirts both prettily plaited and trimmed with lace insertion—some with lace edged ruffles—$5.25 to $38.

Some attractive little domestic dresses of cambric at 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25. And a collection of more elegantly trimmed kinds at $2.75 to $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Music Boxes and Criterions

We'll be entirely frank about it—the perfecting of the American music boxes—using flat discs, as does the Criterion—is almost ruining the sale of the splendid Swiss boxes. We are willing to sell what we have at half price—which meets trouble more than half way and gives you opportunity to get a splendid machine far below cost. Nobody questions the perfection of the Swiss boxes. We've only a few. At the half prices the range is $20 to $225.

The American Criterions are $14 to $175.

All the music-makers, except pianos, are in the Basement. Pianos on Fifth floor.

Angora Cats of High Degree

On the Fifth floor (Ninth street side) we have built a special little store to hold the splendid Angora Cats and Kittens our representative has collected down in Maine.

There are cats of many colors, with wonderful and wondering eyes; their fur in all the beauty that comes of high breeding and good health.

The youngest is a kitten of 3 months—$10. The finest is a cat in the glory of full cat-hood—$50.

Quite a number, but we're sure there won't be enough—and no more can be had in time.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

CAUSE OF POSTAL DEFICIT

Postmaster General Smith in His Report Lays It to Abuses.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL FRAUDS

Mr. Smith Figures a $12,000,000 Loss on Matter Which Should Bring a Profit—New York's Needs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was made public to-night. Its chief feature is a plea for Congressional action to stop the abuse of second-class mail privileges, which he says results in an annual waste of upward of $20,000,000. The Postmaster General says:

"The most urgent need of the Postal Service is the rectification of the enormous wrongs which have grown up in the perversion and abuse of the privilege accorded by law to second-class matter. There are many improvements and advances awaiting development and application; opportunities for speedier transmission and delivery, fields for broadening the scope of the mail service and bringing it closer home to the people, possibilities of reduced postage, but above and beneath and beyond all, of those measures of progress which experience and intelligence are working out, is the redemption of the special concession which Congress granted for a distinct and justifiable public object from the fungus growths and the flagrant evils that have fastened upon it.

"For this costly abuse which drags on the department and weighs down the service, trammels its power and means of effective advancement in every direction, involves a sheer, wanton waste of $20,000,000 or more a year. The postal deficit for the current year is $6,610,776. But for this wrongful application of the second-class rate, instead of a deficit there would be a clear surplus of many millions. It is not now proposed to restrict the privileges of legitimate publications or to modify the design of the law, but only to bring back its application to its original and just scope.

"The aim is not to change what Congress meant to establish, but only to lop off the excrescences which have grown upon it. These allen and illegitimate additions have come to equal, if not to exceed, the proportions of the intended and rightful recipients of the privilege.

EXTENT OF ABUSES.

"As strikingly illustrating the extent and effect of the abuses to which reference is made, attention is particularly invited to the appended statements and exhibits. Calculating upon the basis of the count of pieces and the weighing of volume made in 1890, and adhering to the rule of estimating which has been observed in the department from that time, the weight in pounds and the receipts for postage on the several classes of matter mailed during the year ended June 30, 1899, are as follows:

Class.	Weight. Pounds.	Postage. Paid.
First	128,517,992	$65,987,732.98
Second.		
Paid at pound rate	352,703,226	3,527,032.26
Free	62,241,700	
Transient	25,289,355	1,564,290.00
Third	68,227,169	10,093,882.50
Fourth	21,776,347	3,421,181.80
Foreign	5,531,079	2,546,800.44
Total	664,286,868	$87,140,919.98

"Careful inquiry has been made through experienced Postmasters and by an examination of the records of the department, and it is believed that fully one-half of all the matter mailed as second-class and paid for at the pound rate, is not properly second-class within the intent of the law, and ought justly to be paid for at the third-class rate. This gives the enormous quantity of 176,351,613 pounds from which the department derives only a fraction of the revenue to which it is fairly entitled. The third-class rate of postage is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, nominally 8 cents a pound, but in reality, through the operation of the fractional provision, the rate is higher.

"A division of the amount of postage received for third-class matter by the number of pounds of such matter mailed shows that the department actually derives a revenue of 14.75 cents a pound from this class. If, therefore, there had been paid, as there should have been paid, the average third-class rate on the 176,351,613 pounds, which was wrongfully transmitted at the pound rate, the department would have received $26,011,862.92, instead of $1,763,516.13, which it actually received, and the postal revenues would have been increased by the handsome sum of $24,248,346.79.

PROFIT SHOULD ACCRUE.

"The actual financial exhibit of the department for the last fiscal year is as follows:

Total expenditures	$101,632,160.92
Total receipts from all sources	95,021,384.17
Deficit	6,610,776.75

"Had this 176,351,613 pounds of mail matter, really of the third class, but transmitted at the pound rate, paid, as it should have paid, the average third-class rate, the financial exhibit would have been this:

Receipts, as above given	$95,021,384.17
Additional revenue from 176,351,613 pounds third-class matter at 14.75	24,248,346.79
Total receipts	119,269,730.96
Total expenditures	101,632,160.92
Surplus	17,637,570.04

"Or, if it be assumed that the matter would pay only the nominal rate of 8 cents a pound, this would be the showing:

Receipts, as given above	$95,021,384.17
Additional revenue from 176,351,613 pounds third-class matter, at 8 cents	12,344,612.91
Total receipts	$107,365,997.08
Total expenditures	101,632,160.92
Surplus	5,733,836.16

NET LOSS $12,344,612.91.

"This is what the financial exhibit of the postal service for the year would be if the matter carried through the mails were classified and rated as the law intended it should be. It would show a large surplus instead of a large deficit."

Following these figures the report states that while this wrongly classed matter amounts to one-fourth of all mail carried, it pays but one fifty-fifth part of the revenue, and by reckoning the cost of transportation at 8 cents per pound, carrying service costs the Government $14,108,129.04, and the return in revenue being but $1,763,516.13, there is a net loss of $12,344,612.91.

CHARACTER OF OFFENDERS.

As to the character of the abuses which lead to this loss Mr. Smith says:

"The first is the paper-covered books put out under pretense of being serial publications. They have nothing of the nature of periodicals. They do not possess a single one of the attributes which Congress meant to require in publications that should be entitled to the second-class rate. Their 'consecutive numbering' is a travesty; their issuance at 'stated intervals' a parody; their 'subscription list' a fiction; their claim of being published 'for the dissemination of information of a public character' a burlesque. There is nothing to distinguish them in substance from bound books, and the discrimination in their favor is most unjust to the publishers of finer literature.

"The second abuse is connected with the advertising 'house organ' and the so-called trade journal. One of my predecessors, Postmaster General Bissell, characterized it as the 'bogus trade journal.' There are many genuine trade journals which are as legitimate as any periodicals and justly entitled to all their privileges. These are not included in the criticisms. But the trade journal described is simply an advertising scheme. It is not designed to disseminate information of a public character, and has no standing as the exponent of any trade or industry. These prints do not conform in any just sense to the requirements of the law, but offer only a nominal and technical conformity.

"The third abuse grows out of the privilege of sample copies. The sample copy of a regularly admitted paper or periodical, counting for support upon its merits, is presumably designed to induce a new subscription by exhibiting its merits in a new quarter. But, as a matter of fact, in many instances the sample copy has become not the individual exhibit, but the potential cloak of a thousand times multiplied distribution without regard to subscriptions, and solely as the plea and pledge for advertising.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

"The department alone is powerless to remedy the evils. Though they violate the policy and purpose of the law, yet they are shielded by its want of precision respecting subtleties and devices which could not have been anticipated, and by constructions which restrict freedom of administrative action. For this reason the difficulty must be cured by the lawmaking power. The points to be reached are clear and well defined. It is vital to re-establish in their proper classification and forbid the privilege of the pound rate to serial libraries of books, to 'house organs' and other sheets of an exclusive advertising character, to sample editions for advertising purposes, to advertising circulars which are masked under the names of fraternal societies, to returns by news agents of unsold periodicals, and to schemes by which publishers pervert their prerogatives by sending matter in their own names at the pound rate for advertisers and purchasers who have not the privilege."

Regarding our new possessions, the Postmaster General says:

"The presence of United States troops in the new island possessions and Cuba, in constant communication with home, constrained the establishment of mail facilities for their needs and the practical obliteration of the old local postal system, with the extinguishment of Spanish authority, compelled a reconstruction of the whole service for the requirements of the native population."

NEW YORK'S POSTAL NEEDS.

Speaking of the New York Post Office and its restricted facilities, the Postmaster General says that the demand for an enlargement of accommodations is just. He says the Post Office is greatly overcrowded and "some provision for relieving the congestion is imperative, and the suggestion is made that, in addition to the present office, there should be another structure, centrally and conveniently located, where certain classes and divisions of the mail could be received and dispatched.

"New York furnishes one-twelfth of the postal revenue of the country. Its business is growing with phenomenal rapidity. Its immense and increasing interests have the strongest claim to consideration, and it is entitled to the best equipment and facilities that can be provided. In advancement of the postal service, not merely of New York, but of the whole country, which is intimately connected with it, I trust the subject will receive the favorable attention of Congress."

From the section devoted to money orders it is gathered that during the last year there has been an increase of $20,000,000 in the amount of domestic orders issued and that the system has been successfully introduced into Cuba and Puerto Rico. There is a demand from the business public, says Mr. Smith, for orders for fixed amounts ranging from 25 cents to $2.50, payable to payee or bearer, and the plan has the approval of the department.

In the matters upon which legislation is recommended Mr. Smith includes a note on the amendment of the inter-State commerce law to prohibit telegraph and express companies or any of their employes from aiding or abetting in green-goods or lottery swindles or in any other scheme carried on partly by mail and partly by common carrier which is in violation of the postal laws.

In conclusion, Mr. Smith states that the postal service, being the business branch of the Government, is being conducted more and more, year by year, on business principles.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Meets in New Headquarters, Where Beer Is Not Sold—Tammany Administration Denounced.

The desire of delegates to the Central Federated Union to hold meetings in places where no liquors are sold has at last been gratified, and yesterday that body met for the first time in its new headquarters in the University Settlement at Rivington and Eldridge Streets. The cigarmakers, brewers, and walters will now have no occasion to complain about non-union cigars, non-union beer, or non-union walters, which had been often done in former meeting places, and it was Morris Brown, delegate of the Cigarmakers' Union, who advised the Central Federated Union to meet in the University Settlement. He thought the delegates could transact business without the assistance of beer, and as for cigars he remarked: "Let the delegates buy cigars from union shops and bring them along with them."

A letter was received from Mayor Van Wyck's secretary acknowledging the receipt of a protest against the taking away of the work of house shoring and moving from a certain contractor who paid his men union wages and giving it to another man who underpaid his men. The letter stated that the complaint had been referred to the Commissioner of Buildings.

Delegate Briody did not think that any good would result to the union house shorers through the Mayor. "Mr. Van Wyck is no good," he said, "and Mr. Croker is no better, and they are not friends of organized labor. The new contractor who underpays his men jumped into his place through Commissioner Brady, and nothing will be done to him. He knows no more about house shoring than a greenhorn immigrant knows about America. I do not believe that he could go through a civil service examination on house shoring, and I'd like to see them examine him."

Delegate Jacobs of the Cigarmakers said that several of the largest cigar manufacturers in this city had asked the union to recognize their products as union-made under certain restrictions, which the union, however, refused to grant. By recognizing those factories, Delegate Jacobs said, the union would have an accession of about 1,000 new members, but the union felt certain that those manufacturers would eventually unionize their factories without any conditions whatever. The union had been extensively agitating for the use of its label on cigar boxes, and in the West, where the products of these manufacturers were sold, the workingmen were demanding union products.

Delegate Cowan of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers spoke of the Wire and Nail Trust, which has been reported as having increased the wages of its employes 40 per cent.

"The fact is," said Delegate Cowan, "that about a year ago the trust crushed out of existence six unions in Cleveland and reduced the wages of the men 33 1-3 per cent. Soon afterward the trust raised the prices of its goods 250 per cent. We have had a boycott against the trust ever since, and although they secured injunctions against us we kept up the boycott, and have not been arrested."

Delegate George Warner of the Machinists asked the Central Federated Union to send a protest to the convention of the American Federation of Labor that will soon be held in Detroit against admitting delegates from what he called a scab plumbers' union of this city, which had been recognized by the Plumbers' National Union, while the genuine and original local union of that trade in this city was ignored. Delegate Cowan suggested that an effort be made to reconcile the two plumbers' unions, but Mr. Warner said that was impossible, and his request was granted.

NO STRIKE YET ON THE BRIDGE.

Trainmen, It Is Said, Will Not Go Out on Account of Badge Deposit.

Some of the employes on the Brooklyn Bridge said yesterday there was no likelihood of any strike among the trainmen being caused by the order of the railroad company requiring the men to pay a deposit of $3 each instead of $1 for their badges. This money is refunded when any employe leaves the service and surrenders the badge. The badge entitles the wearer to free rides on any of the trains or trolleys of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

Superintendent Barton of the Brooklyn Bridge traffic said the objections were confined to a few men, who were pacified after matters had been explained to them. Some time ago some of the employes abused the free-ride privilege and lent their badges to their friends to ride on. The men then had deposited $1 each for a badge, and it was decided to raise the deposit to $3 and make the men responsible for the badges.

Some of the men said they had other grievances similar to those that had led to the strike of the trolley men last Summer, but they were not strong enough to fight at present. The employes on all the branches of the Rapid Transit system were quietly organizing, and when they are ready they will again present their demands or go out on strike, they said.

WORK ON "BIG SIX'S" FARM.

Land Committee Reports on the Results at Bound Brook.

The Land Committee of Typographical Union No. 6, consisting of J. W. Sullivan, H. W. Hesson, and James H. Breslin, yesterday made its report to the union at its meeting in Beethoven Hall on the operation of the farm for unemployed members of the union at Bound Brook, N. J. The receipts of the farm for the year were $9,801.47, and the expenditures were $9,770.21. Among the receipts was an appropriation of $2,500 from the union's funds, and $1,000 from two subscribers. The value of the year's crop was $3,075.27.

In regard to the home which the union maintains for the printer-farmers, and the experiment in giving these same work, so as to make them at least partly independent, the committee said: "The home kept the men better fed and under better moral and physical conditions than most of them had been for years. The table was at all times well supplied, the sleeping rooms were spacious and airy, and the medicine bill averaged less than a dollar a week. With hardly one exception the men who worked to the close of the season earned enough from their labor to buy their Winter's clothing and pay their board to the farm, $33, from Oct. 28 to the first of next April.

"The results of this home experiment, in the opinion of your committee, justify all its outlay. The details of the Bound Brook Home were in large part carried on by the men themselves. Their chapel Executive Committee ordered the provisions and checked them when brought in."

The work on the farm had its drawbacks, the committee said, and during the drought in the early part of the Summer, which lasted seven weeks, about eleven acres of the produce was destroyed, and much of the rest was damaged. The loss disheartened some of the plot holders, and had a bad effect on all.

The committee recommended that with Dec. 1 50 per cent. of the out-of-work assessment be transferred to the Farm Fund. The committee being of the opinion that considerable sums might be contributed to the union from outside sources for the farm, recommended that the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to receive voluntary subscriptions.

DEATH FOLLOWS VACCINATION.

Blood Poisoning Kills an Eighteen Months' Old Child.

The death of Lena Baranno, eighteen months old, whose parents live at 254 West Forty-first Street, was reported to the Coroner yesterday by Dr. Palmer C. Cole of 254 West Forty-second Street, who attributed death to blood poisoning superinduced by vaccination. The child died Saturday evening, and Dr. Cole was only called in a short time before.

Dr. Cole learned that the child had been born in New York, but had returned to Italy with its parents and had been vaccinated on board ship by the authorities at Naples Nov. 11.

All Cars Transfer To

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

Lovers and collectors of Art Objects of the better class will take a genuine pleasure in coming here to-day to inspect this rare exhibit of perfect pieces brought together by our competent foreign representatives, who did the choosing well. Here are

Art Objects

to add interest to your collection—Limoges, Enamels, Miniatures on Ivory, Porcelain, Art Glass, Clocks and Clock Sets, Rich Bronzes and Marbles, Figures and Busts, Dutch Silver, New Poster Miniatures on Leather, French Vases in Sevres French and Vienna Hand Painted Plates and Placques, Swiss Carving, etc.—table after table and cabinet after cabinet now ready for your choosing at about one-half and one-fourth the sums asked for similar objects in the so-called "Antique" shops. Here you can buy for $5 a piece of Persian work in Copper that would cost in many places $25. You should understand that three-quarters of the so-called "Antiques" are merely commercial products and that in buying in exclusive shops you usually pay about 75% for the privilege of patronizing a Broadway or Fifth Ave. Art store. No sense in this. The same goods are here at Dept. Store Prices. It will prove profitable to inspect the collections from which you can choose to-day at

$1.95, $2.95, and $3.95.

Other Rich Pieces at Higher Prices.

Holiday sales also begin here to-day in fashionable goods of correct design, perfect finish and unquestionable quality, at prices as low as consistent with this quality, combined with the best workmanship—

Toys, Books,
Watches, Bric-a-Brac,
Diamonds, Sterling Silver,
Umbrellas, Lamps and China,
Handkerchiefs, Dress Patterns.

The Right Thing at The Right Time at The Right Price at **BYCK BROS**

Buying Old Overcoats

You go to some clothing house that you know is old and respectable, and you get clothes that make you look respectable—and old. There are equally good clothiers without the old fogy ideas. Byck Bros.' '99 overcoats demonstrate that. See them.

Made in all the new, rough-faced cloths, in the new Oxford and Cambridge shades.

$15.00 and $18.00.

Have you seen that swell Surtout of ours?
Correct Derby.....$1.90
Correct Gloves.....1.00
Furnishing goods are right and prices low.

BYCK BROS

Downtown,
S. W. Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts.
Uptown,
158 to 164 East 125th St., n'r 3d Ave.

Ladies' Solid 14-Karat Gold Waltham Watches, **$25.**

(WILL LAST A LIFETIME.) These watches are fully guaranteed, the cases are extra heavy PURE SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD, and will last a lifetime. The movements are GENUINE WALTHAMS, adjusted for carrying. EXTRA FINE TIMEKEEPERS. "Written guarantee." Can be returned within ONE YEAR if unsatisfactory. HOLIDAY WATCHES of every description at KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. (NEAR NASSAU ST.) Catalogue Mailed Free. Open Evenings During December until 9 o'clock, (Christmas Week till 12 P. M.)

ENGLISH LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travelers, and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

HENRY FOURNIER ARRESTED.

Charged with Running Automobile Too Fast—Knocked Over a Policeman.

Henry Fournier, the French automobilist, was arrested in Madison Avenue, at Thirty-sixth Street last night, for violation of the speed ordinance. Accompanied by Arthur A. Zimmerman, the ex-bicycle champion, and the latter's father, Fournier started out for an automobile spin.

Passing by Thirty-second Street they were hailed by Policeman Illach of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, who commanded them to decrease their speed. They paid no attention to him.

Illach called Bicycle Policeman McAdam, who gave chase. At Thirty-sixth Street the policeman rode in front of the automobile, was knocked off his wheel. His machine was wrecked, but he escaped injury. The three men were then taken to the station, where a charge was preferred against Fournier. He was later released on bail.

M. Fournier protested against his arrest. He said Policeman Illach had acted like a "ruffian"; that the automobile had not exceeded the speed limit; that it is incapable of more than six miles an hour on the level; that it was going up a heavy grade, and was making about half that speed, or far within the limits. He explained that the machine was especially constructed for use on the theatrical stage, and had been made purposely very slow.

Mr. Bayles's Course of Lectures.

A course of public lectures on "The Legal Relations of Ecclesiastical Organizations" will be given in the Adams Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary by George James Bayles, Ph. D., of Columbia University. The lectures, which will take place at 4:30 o'clock P. M., are as follows: "The Civil Status of Ecclesiastical Organizations," Tuesday, Dec. 5; "Incorporation for Religious Purposes," Wednesday, Dec. 6; "The Religious Corporation and the Functions of Trustees," Tuesday, Dec. 12; "Church Property," Wednesday, Dec. 13, and "The Legal Liabilities of Religious Organizations," Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Boy's Shot Results Fatally.

Albert Bassler, who was shot in the abdomen on Thanksgiving Day while digging sand worms on Berrian's Island, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. He was digging worms while Charles Halfner, sixteen years of age, was shooting rats. One of the bullets hit Bassler in the abdomen. Halfner carried Bassler to a boat and rowed him to Astoria, where he was treated at a drug store and then sent to the hospital. Halfner, who says the shooting was accidental, is still locked up in the station house of the Seventy-fifth Precinct. He will be arraigned this morning.

Disputes Amount of a Lien.

David Robb, in a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES, says in reference to the mechanic's lien filed by the J. Jones Son Company, affecting the building at Sixty-ninth Street and Central Park West, that he does not owe the amount stated, and that he will bond the lien.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Kilian vs. Powell.
2—Mellon vs. York.
3—Baker vs. Chaffee.
4—Schmitt vs. N. Y. Athletic Club.
5—Watson vs. Cosmer.
6—Thrope vs. Pierson.
7—Matter of Shand.
8—Matter of Heimburger.
9—Matter of Woolley.
10—Matter of Hennessey
11—Matter of White.
12—Matter of Powers.
13—Matter of Kennedy.
14—Lane vs. Utica Steel & Iron Co.
15—Lane St. R. R. vs. Devlin.
16—Heselbach vs. Savage.
17—Nat. Humane Alliance vs. Reade.
18—Lowenfeld vs. Stern.
19—Melchers vs. Fitter.
20—O'Brien vs. Smith.
21—Blankenstein vs. Yaeger.
22—Camfield vs. Camfield.
23—Ferris vs. Ferris.
24—Associazione Fraterna Italiana vs. Gobbi.
25—Matter of Siegel.
26—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Ketcham.
27—Watson vs. Garguilo.
28—O'Connell vs. Fidelity and Casualty Co.
29—Matter of Moss Engraving Co.
30—Townsend vs. Touco.
31—Lusk vs. Lusk.
32—Matter of Department of Public Parks of Manhattan.
33—Matter of Jacobs.
34—N.Y. Building-Loan Banking Co. vs. Brinley.
35—Blackhunt vs. Murray.
36—Ernst vs. Henn.
37—Matter of Sanders.
38—Matter of Hahnenfeld.
39—State of N. Y. vs. Lewis.
40—Overbury vs. Overbury.
41—Matter of Hahn.
42—Hays vs. Kerr.
43—Piaget vs. Headley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—People ex rel. New York Harbor Towboat Co. vs. Feitner.
2—Selling vs. Selling.
3—Moise vs. Moise.
4—Mulvey vs. Reilly.
5—Tracey vs. Dolan.
6—Hadden vs. Hadden.
7—Thorne vs. Jackman.
8—People ex rel. Reversible Collar Co. vs. Feltner.
9—Lange vs. Blanken.
10—E. H. Ogden Lumber Co. vs. Wetterer.
11—Rieley vs. Man. Ry. Co.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Danser vs. Stephens.
15—Putzel vs. Lane.
16—Heliner vs. Fitzpatrick.
17—Faber vs. Hamilton.
18—Goldberg vs. Barth.
19—Mason vs. Mason.
20—Smith vs. Hickey.
21—People ex rel. Nat. Ry. Pub. Co. vs. Feltner.
22—Conkling vs. Conkling.
23—Sentenus vs. Green. Demurrers.
1164—People ex rel. Bean vs. Clausen.
1083—Badger Paper Co. vs. Conklin.
1155—Reich vs. Cochrane.
1161—Gleason vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
2512—Short vs. Crosby.
3295—Reddy vs. O'Connell.
3888—Miller vs. Martin.
3165—Ragette vs. Zimmer.
3166—Same vs. same.
3737—Shelley vs. U. S. Trust Co.
2396—Alderman vs. Weiss.
3473—Rywolt vs. Corsa.
2817—Pokorny vs. Pokorny.
3440—Smith vs. City of New York.
1364—Jeffries Glass Co. vs. Bolen.
3511—O'Donnell vs. Kraft.
3326—Malkowitz vs. Paestein.
3189—Hollender vs. Tielsermis.
3042—Schaefer vs. Chatillon.
2991—Pedersen vs. Watts.
3040—Sheeran vs. Richardson.
2080—Shemmiel vs. Morse.
2081—Same vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 4204.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:20 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennesy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.
1—George W. Schan.
2—Martin Regan.
3—Michael Dooley.
4—Daniel McPeak.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Criminal Court Building.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
1—Henry Peterson.
2—Harry Dorr.
3—William Hoag.
4—Daniel Feinberg.
5—Edward Powell.
6—Thomas O'Connor.
7—Robert McKenzie.
8—James Kelly.
9—James Greer.
10—Thomas O'Connor.
11—Robert C. McKenzie.
12—James Kelly.
13—James Greer.
14—William H. Lewis.
15—Same.
16—Leon Sonnenscheim.
17—William Blunt.
18—Same.
19—Joseph Moritz.
20—Joseph W. Simmons.
21—Thomas J. Reilly.
22—William Pieper.
23—Henry A. Hathorn.
24—Same.
25—William Pieper.
26—Max Lang.
27—George T. Sullivan, alias William Morris.
28—S. Hornen Fromensohn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.
10456—Rosenstock vs. Dessau.
8841—Held vs. Finnerty
9962—Solomon vs. McGrath.
11604—Hughes vs. Green
11675—Crowe vs. Duffy.
10122—Speta vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
12013—Lozier vs. Leggatt.
11543—Importers & Traders' Bank vs. Clason.
11643—Worms vs. Clason.
9076—Pfenninger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.
6678—Fitzgerald va McMurray.
10299—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
3928—Ennis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3929—Same vs. same.
6218—Moran vs. J. H. Shults Co.
3938—Rosa vs. 2d Av. R. Co.
8941—Kraemer vs. Met. St. R'y Co.
5578—Kelly vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
6273—Lynn vs. City of New York.
6278—Foster Debervoise, &c., Co. vs. Strauss.
6291—Kiernan vs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
3949—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3953—Frisbie vs. same.
4759—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
5736—De Lemos vs. Moran, &c.
5998—Gall vs. Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on—2996—Gracie vs. Stevens.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.
Inquest—6052—Spoerry vs. Schwab.
Inquest—6902—Schroeder vs. Darragh.
5216—Welchers vs. New Home Sewing Machine Co.
5537—Karsch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2068—Spellman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6557—Faccini vs. Cagliostro.
5531—Hotchkiss vs. Abelman.
5979—Vereinigte Pencil Fabriken vs. Rogers.
2011—Cahill vs. Mayor, &c.
6411—Kelly vs. Naughton.
6409—Brady vs. Jacobs.
578—Rinn vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6538½—Flagler vs. Hearst.
4627—Beattie vs. O'Neill
5274—Roth vs. Arneman.
6538—O'Connell vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
At 10:45 A. M.
1512—Contested will of Henry Hilton.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Michael Redmond.
Philip Schaad,
George Luipold,
Sophie L. Behrens,
Margaret Mills,
Gustav Reismann,
George W. English,
Frederick Horns,
Emma J. Brogan,
Michael Sheehy,
Elizabeth Rusch,
John W. Healy.
At 2 P. M.
George W. Searing,
Henry T. Atkinson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1394—Michael J. Dalton.
1429—Selina C. Berry.
1467—Michael J. Kunzeman.
1468—Matthew F. Harney.
1471—Annie Taylor Morgan.
1472—Bella Hornstein.
1497—Henry Carey.
1498—Edward Lynch.
1499—James Mullins.
1501—Solomon G. Solomon.
1502—James McKean.
1503—Charlotte Suess.
1505—Clara F. Hewitt.
1509—Main Banks.
1510—Robert Bonner.
1511—Thomas W. Evans
1512—Catharine Amstall.
1514—Eliza Stapleton.
1516—Johanna B. Widmayer.
1517—August Dubenkropp.
1518—Peter Somers.
1519—Leon Oliver.
1520—Frederick Lanzer.
1521—Michael Kuntz.
1522—Berle P. Nanes.
1523—Edward A. Nicholas.
1524—Sebastian Kerner.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1114—Rotundo vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1843—Roseborn vs. Butterick Pub. Co.
1629—Kugelman vs. Alexander.
3540—Berrick vs. Sturm.
1393—Barnum vs. U. S. Ill. Co.
1596—Lourieppe vs. Met. St. Ry.
1661—Lischer vs. Albert.
1662—Frankfort vs. Met. St. Ry.
1663—Holzman vs. same.
1140—Manda vs. Elliott.
910—Crawford vs. Birdseye.
1509—Shanahan vs. Walker.
1665—Coyle vs. Gles.
3494—Edelson vs. Met. St. Ry.
3382—Jacobs vs. Gluck.
3303—Clark vs. Woods Specialty Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
908—Magincoldo vs. Vausino.
1782—Le Barheim vs. Schuermacher.
566—De Hart vs. Greater N. Y. Pub. Co.
1202—Ganz vs. Zellerman.
634—Baxter vs. Met. St. Ry.
1864—Peace vs. Pell.
1826—Westinghaus Church Kerr Co. vs. O'Connor.
1883—Braun vs. Webb.
1829—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Co. vs. Getty.
1832—Cahnmann vs. Met. St. Ry.
1835½—McGloin vs. Kane.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1389—Bennett vs. North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
1337—Boughton vs. O'Connell.
1280—Grusky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1724—Reading Hardware Co. vs. Breen.
1725—Boughlin vs. Met. St. Ry.
1726—Gallauer vs. Hoffman.
1727—Pettus vs. Davis.
1489—Mandel vs. Fischer
1732—Curman vs. Segal.
1738—Bergday vs. Slate.
1740—Moloney vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1741—Sandford vs. Met. St. Ry.
1778—Bassett vs. Empire Rubber Mfg. Co.
151—Nolan vs. Baird.
474—Muller vs. Schmenger.
1586—Goldstein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1478—Holland vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
3263—Williams vs. Mathews.
3328—Redington vs. Snyder.
3150—Dols vs. Foth.
3631—Elsenberg vs. Hunt
3600—Hartig Standard Gas Engine Co. vs. Reinach.
3581—A. A. Griffing Iron Co. vs. Sharon Casino Co.
3284—Falk vs. R. R. Appleton Co.
2916—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Lyon.
2871—Edminston vs. N. Y. Millinery Supply Co.
420—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
2316—Barnes vs. Ginsberg.
489—A. D. Farmer & Son T. F. Co. vs. Humboldt Pub. Co.
3396—O'Donohue vs. Schendel.
3304—Sillek vs. Palen.
3190—Sternbach vs. H. S. Crocker Co.
3189—Schlomenwitz vs. Schnitzler.
1230—Goerts vs. Kluge.
2995—Strauss vs. Rubino
3417—Jones vs. Grosholz.
3646—O'Halloran vs. Cohen.
3576—Hatch vs. Sire.
3315—Hoppel vs. Gorsch.
3436—Wilson Distillery Co. vs. Duffy.
3018—Union Drug and Mfg. Co. vs. Hanson Granule Co.
3461—Kulla vs. Gaynor.
3294—Lynch vs. Reilly.
3527—Rollen vs. Greater New York Amusement Co.
3242—Hoefler vs. Trainor.
3404¼—Loder vs. Miller.
3526—Simmonds vs. Vassar.
3562—Weiller vs. Krauss.
3500—Kerin vs. Knobloch.
2834—O'Connor vs. Clark
3536—Ludwig vs. Shuldiner.
3575—Hatch vs. Von Taube.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1910.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant Distrit Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.
1—John Smith.
2—John Smith.
3—Benjamin Thompson.
4—Mamie Jearvey.
5—Andrew S. Quirk.
6—Arthur B. Moody, alias Blair Moody.
7—Mandus Johnson.
8—Patrick Cavanagh.
9—Michael Kelly.
10—Adolph Bodesch.
11—Patrick Keenan.
Pleadings.
1—Philip McDermott.
2—John Brady.
Peter Collier.
3—Harry Kernal.
4—Henry Morgan.
Charles H. Moran.
Charles H. Melton.
5—Waldorf H. Phillips.
6—Filippo Bambino.
7—Max Rosenberg.
8—Oscar Weinberger, Bernard Newman.
9—Abraham Roggen.
10—William Markuskile.
11—Charles Berry.
12—Adolph Rapp.
13—Alexander Gray.
14—Michael Casey.
15—George Fischer.
16—Adelaide Kellam.
17—Thomas Mattimore.
Richard McMahon.
18—Pierre Rivesalles, Charles Masabon, Pierre Bonilli.
19—Benjamin Cohen.
20—Adolph Schwarz.
21—Charles Schnitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.
1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.
1—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
2—Carl A. Eckell.
3—Frederick Cappler.
4—Daniel Sweeney, alias Harry Gilson, Herman W. Behrman
5—Edward Owens, Charles Windsor, Kate Klein.
6—Kenneth G. Heywood
7—Abraham Prigozin.
8—Edward Thompson.
9—Gennaro Caruso, Antonio Lorbordo.
10—Lorenz Andrew, Charles Savizzi.
11—Joseph Cersoimo.
12—Louis Vallin.
13—Joseph Rydell.
14—Frank Brodle.
15—Joseph Cajero.
16—Herman Carras.
17—Robert Weir.
18—Mychram Yuzuklan, James Marachham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Blumenthal for the People.
1—Robert P. Kennedy, George Kyle.
2—William J. Field.
3—Patrick O'Donnell, Philip Miller.
4—Annie Brann.
5—Victor B. Turney.
6—Richard Fitzpatrick.
7—Robert Cusack.
8—Peter Banks.
9—James Bendon.
10—John Williams.
11—Denis Driscoll, George Murray.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.
334E—Matter of Bogart.
180—Ging vs. Lyman.
194—Jenkins vs. Neff.
165—Roby vs. Phyfer.
183—Jones vs. Coler.
187—Ferris vs. Ferris.
195—Matter of White.
196—O'Connor vs. Coffin.
139—Chapman vs. Shea.
140—Prince vs. Shea.
215—Jones vs. Gibler.
217—Bedeker vs. Snedeker.
218—Wills vs. B'klyn U. E. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Marean, J.
Demurrers.
991—Claborn vs. Schatzl.
392—Morris vs. Schatzl. Halloran.
393—Bluden vs.
394—Negus vs. Marsh.
395—Edstroem vs. Hodgskin.
General Calendar.
87—McKeever vs. Cohen.
926—Williams vs. the Brooklyn Sav'gs Bk.
856—Cacace vs. Cacase.
288—Cooper vs. Cooper.
151—Bell vs. Schultze.
24—Fryatt vs. Fryatt.
61—Hill vs. Adler.
339—White vs. Rodeman.
70—Brady vs. Parker.
246—Hurley vs. Brown.
248—Saffir vs. Saffir.
378—Bracelon vs. Henderson.
238—Von Raven vs. Von Raven.
340—Denney vs. Sharkey
165—Denney vs. N. Y. Machine Company.
384—Rouse vs. Rouse.
Mulford vs. Mulford.
169—Carlin vs. Harley.
170—Carlin vs. Harley.
396—Gaines vs. Engels.
397—Frazer vs. Nelson.
398—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
399—Hemlein vs. Tissot.
400—Siser vs. Martin.
401—Fack vs. Fack.
402—Grams vs. Grams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. Part I.—Jenks, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Maddox, J.; Part IV.—Smith, J.; Part V.—Hirschberg, J.
1170—McKenna vs. B. H. R. R.
3907—McGahey vs. Nassau R. R.
3289—Holub vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3259—O'Leary vs. Muldoon.
3189—Nugent vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
3245—Andresen vs. Rolff.
3305—Martin vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2169—Baumgarten vs. B'klyn Heights R.R.
2192—Liebmann's Sons' Brewery vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2588—Waldron vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3915—Scanlon vs. Kahn.
3050—Hurley vs. Continental Iron Works.
3369—Smith vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1508—Block vs. same.
2276—Boll vs. 3d Av. R. R.
263—Rooney vs. Kleinert.
1652—Olsen vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
786—Hamel vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3433—Stannard vs. Fox.
517—Kaiser vs. Warner.
4396—Hansen vs. Ohrtman.
1564—Schoenstadt vs. Press Pub. Co.
3376—Goldfarb vs. Weber.
3235—Beans vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2340—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
2050—Reilly vs. same.
3170—Kane vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2631—Shannon vs. same.
483—Seifter vs. same.
2522—Powers vs. Clyde.
3094—King vs. Gibb.
3246—Angrist vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2600—Wilson vs. Orguinnette Co.
3028—Small vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2152—Boxberger vs. B. H. R. R.
1775—Davenport vs. Comstock.
1099—Hall vs. City of Brooklyn.
1795—Cheney vs. L. I. Electric R. R.
1385—Courtenay vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge
2631—Schoenstadt vs. Press Pub. Co.
3376—Goldfarb vs. Weber.
3235—Beans vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2340—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
2050—Reilly vs. same.
3170—Kane vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2631—Shannon vs. same.
483—Seifter vs. same.
2522—Powers vs. Clyde.
3094—King vs. Gibb.
3246—Angrist vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2600—Wilson vs. Orguinnette Co.
3028—Small vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2152—Boxberger vs. B. H. R. R.
1775—Davenport vs. Comstock.
1099—Hall vs. City of Brooklyn.
1795—Cheney vs. L. I. Electric R. R.
1385—Courtenay vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge
3433—Stannard vs. Fox.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:
2328—Mutterperl vs. Nassau R. R.
3402—Flinn vs. World's Dispensary.
4439—Graeff vs. Wormser.
2372—Elders vs. Meurer
2585—Cannon vs. City of New York.
4305—Weber vs. Long Island R. R.
4225—Keating vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4418—Freiberg vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
3933—Quinn vs. Kenny.
2853—Cox vs. Doyle.
2701—Jagel vs. Haviland.
1204—Gollsmith vs. Nassau R. R.
2706—Smith vs. Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
2140—Adams vs. Bushnell.
3049—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
3073—Ryan vs. Nassau R. R.
1677—Gunsch vs. Nassau R. R.
2335—Milbury vs. Lowenthal.
2971—Gaus vs. Schening.
1598—Blau vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1987—Billings vs. Nassau R. R.
3934—Arbuckle vs. Nassau R. R.
2453—Bahan vs. Kick Mfg. Co.
2653—Soller vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
1241—Hendrickson vs. Long Island R. R.
2190—Dwyer vs. Logan et al.
3161—Graham vs. Silver & Co.
2581—Kane vs. Cent. R. R. of N. J.
3054—Greason vs. Hanlon.
3431—Dolin vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
15—Clark vs. Exch. Printing Co.
2951—Dubbioss vs. Fernon.
3394—Doran vs. Brown.
1857—Tepfer vs. Nassau R. R.
4136—Jennings vs. Donlon.
3197—Johnson vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
1402—Green vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
4102, 4103—Rizzo vs. L. I. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Nellie Curry, George Namazilo, Mary Namazilo, Frank Guala, John Freeman, Joseph Heiser.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.—Henry Dorsch, Mary Fitzgerald.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of Catharine Van Tayl, Christina Thier, Henry H. Harral, George B. Watson, Clara K. Huttenlocher, Rachel L. King, Henry Immig, Henry Wills, Abraham Schrieber, Michael O'Brien, Frederick Siefke, Antoinette A. Townsend, Mary F. Stamers, and Caspar Reusch.
The accounting in the estate of Caroline O. O'Farrell and George Hollis.
The estate of Philip Gunn, Geza C. Liszka, Julia Schoenemann, John C. Koch, Thomas R. Everitt, Charles E. Dority, George W. Wicker, and Lydia A. Burdge.
Contested Calendar at 10:30—83—Will of Martha Cartwright. 65—Revision probate Robert Wilson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building, Brooklyn.
24—Seager Co. vs. 116½ bags of sugar.
30—Joice vs. Moffat.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
57—Brodie vs. Graves.
59—Michaels vs. Baker.
61—Tolarella vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
62—Lawlor vs. City of New York.
64—McDonald vs. City of New York et al.
67—Caton vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
70—Grossman vs. Met. St. R. R.
71—Foley vs. City of New York and Met. St. R. R.
76—Gully vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
77—Machemer vs. Whiteman et al.
78—Van Keuren vs. Christoffers.
79—Mathot vs. Tripault.
81—Horner vs. Met. St. R. R.
83—O'Donohue vs. Cronin et al.
84—Baldwin vs. City of Brooklyn.
85—Closs vs. Packinger.
86—Karsch Brewing Co. vs. Ruhl.
87—Same vs. same.
88—Paetzig vs. Schmitt.
89—Graves vs. City of New York.
90—Conway vs. same.
91—Lawlor vs. same.
92—Howe vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
93—Place vs. Place.
94—Burger vs. City of New York.
95—Gilbert vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST

CUPID BOUQUET
LITTLE CIGARS

For Short-Smokes.

Clever men are never "caught short" on Cupid Bouquets.

Every smoker is not a broker, but all the smokers and all the brokers who have tried Cupid Bouquets keep a box in their pocket for odd moments.

10 IN A TIN BOX 10c.
AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

D.H. McALPIN & CO
NEW YORK

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Chase Mollen, referee, 1,085 Jennings Street, south side, 94.6 feet west of Stebbins Street, 22.5 by 77.3 by 26.4 by 63.9, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,327.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Hoyt, referee, 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 254.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 17 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,169.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Counsel, and a policy of Title insurance. Defends titles at its own expense when assailed.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 60 CEDAR ST.

FOR SALE.
VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY
Fronting on Madison Square
APPLY TO
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR ST.

140TH ST., 316 WEST, HALF BLOCK FROM 8th Av. "L" station; three-story dwelling; modern improvements; perfect order; rent, $60 per month. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
Tuesday, December 5, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
by order of L. Stuart Wing, Esq., Trustee,

No. 11 West 20th Street,
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues,

4-story, high-stoop brownstone Dwelling, 28.6x92
For maps and particulars apply to Messrs. PEABODY, BAKER & PEABODY, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 2 Wall Street, or to the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine Street and No. 570 Fifth Avenue.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTORS' SALE,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Tuesday, December 5, at Noon,
to close estate of Geo. P. Sweeney, deceased, 497 BROOME ST., NEAR WEST BROADWAY, a four-story and basement brick Building, covering lot 20x94. Due $9,000.
P. Q. ECKERSON, Esq., Attorney, 99 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., of the auctioneers, 111 Broadway.
Telephone, 2,481 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

10 & 12 E. 130th St.
ALL LIGHT ROOMS
Handsomely decorated apartments, containing eight rooms and bath; elevator, steam heated, hall service, &c.
RENTS $70 PER MONTH
Janitor on Premises.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.: 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BOARDERS WANTED.

40 EAST 38TH ST.—Large and hall rooms, (second floor,) with board; parlor dining room; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By lady of refinement as companion or attendant to an invalid or elderly person, or any position of trust; references exchanged. E. E., 708 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook to go out by day, week, or month; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. Mrs. Gardener, 301 East 61st St.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; German; competent; all branches; full charge; references. 155 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; best city references. 488 West 35th St.; ring Brennan's bell.

COOK.—By a Swedish cook; first-class references; by day, dinner, or luncheon speciality. H. P., 253 West 36th St., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family. Call, for two days, at 201 Lexington Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out by day; good cleaner; references. 153 East 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly understands her duties; excellent packer and traveler; speaks German, French, and English; best city reference. M., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to travelling; best city reference. Present employer's, 121 West 55th St.

MAID.—By a thoroughly competent girl as maid to young ladies; can assist with sewing or other work; best city references. 23 West 45th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent laundress; would assist with chamberwork, or would do housework in small family; references; no agency. 1,046 2d Av., near 56th St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; family washing or go out by the day. 152 East 39th St., McGowan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city references. 438 West 35th St., Brennan's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady desires to obtain a place for her baby's nurse, who has been with her for four years; highly recommended. Can be seen on Tuesday, Dec. 5, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 4 West 58th St.

NURSE.—By experienced trained nurse

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 4, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year	1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TEN PAGES
with
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

SECRETARY ROOT'S PROPOSALS.

The recommendations of the Secretary of War with reference to the future government of Puerto Rico undoubtedly contain the general principles that he would wish to apply, in due time, to the Philippines. These are fairly simple, and it is to be remarked that they have received the cordial approval even of some of the journals that have been the most ardent opponents of the policy of the Administration.

What the Secretary recommends is, in substance, that the new possessions shall be placed under a government in which the decisive and controlling part shall be allotted to agents of the United States, the chief of whom are to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. These agents are to constitute the executive branch of the superior or provincial governments, and they are to have the advice of a Council in which the natives are to be represented. The minor or municipal governments are to be made up of the natives, in part by election, but with the final control in the hands of the United States. The judiciary of the higher grades is to be appointed by the President and Senate, and appeals are to lie from its decisions ultimately to the Supreme Court. Legislation is subject to the veto of Congress, or of the President when Congress is not in session.

A system of this sort is necessarily elastic. It is framed and can be at any time modified by Congress. Provision for a greater share in the government by the natives can be made when it is found safe and desirable. The success of the plan will obviously depend on the way in which it is administered. Were it possible, we should greatly prefer to see the government of the new possessions put more directly and completely in the hands of the President and of agents, very few in number, appointed by him with the consent of the Senate. One Governor General, with the power to appoint his subordinates, aided by a Council composed in part of natives selected by him, whose general policy should be outlined by the Government at Washington, and kept under the close supervision of the proper department, but with a large discretion as to details, and especially with generous pay—this, we are persuaded, would give greater promise of efficiency than the more scattered distribution of functions and powers suggested by the Secretary. It would secure more definite responsibility and be safer from the influence of spoils politicians. It is doubtful whether it could be procured from Congress, but we should have been glad to have Congress asked for it.

Meanwhile the system actually recommended will yield good results in proportion to the honesty and fidelity with which the President seeks good results from it.

ULTIMATE RESULTS OF RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The published reports of recent concentrations of railroad interests have been followed by the usual denials. These disclaimers have not removed from the public mind the very distinct impression that new relations of amity and alliance have been established between important trunk lines. It is quite possible to effect a practical consolidation of interests without a written bond. There may be no written bond in this case. Nevertheless, it appears to be true that the understandings that now exist between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio on the one hand, and between the New York Central and the Chesapeake and Ohio, with its Western connecting lines known as the "Big Four," on the other, are of a nature so close that they substitute the status of common interest for the old status of rivalry. If the further reports of a good understanding between the Central and the Pennsylvania rest upon a sound foundation, it is evident that all the important trunk lines leading from the Eastern seaboard to the interior and the West, excepting only the Erie, are now virtually under one control and have a common policy. This state of affairs, if completely established, would abolish competition in freight and passenger rates between the East and the West.

The first public comment upon this union of interests will be that it creates a giant railroad monopoly which constitutes a public peril. This is the superficial view. A virtual monopoly has perhaps been created, and conceivably this concentrated power might be used and abused to the public injury by the imposition of extortionate charges for carrying passengers and freight. Populists and the seekers after popular "issues" will be swift to view and describe this transaction as another sharp turn of the screw that is squeezing the life out of the toiling masses.

There are considerations of weight which make it seem improbable that the experienced and capable business men who are in control of these associated railroads will prove to be as shortsighted as the professional enemies of capital will believe them to be. The wisest and most successful business men of the present day, the really gifted captains of industry, do not favor the policy of discouraging business by high charges. The power of a monopoly is put to a very poor use when it is employed to extort "what the traffic will bear." The sound and wise rule of modern business is to impose such schedules of charges as will invite the largest volume of traffic, and then to employ men of such ability in management that the business is always carried on at the lowest possible cost, leaving a good return to capital after good wages have been paid to labor.

This, we say, is the rule with men of great ability at the head of great corporations. It is not yet the universal rule, for not all corporations are fortunate enough to have such men at the head of their affairs. But we are not ready to believe that the power which controls these associated railroads will be employed to burden the business of the country with extortionate rates, because that would be a foolish policy. More money is to be made by the wiser method, the modern method.

Another consideration which makes against the view that a dangerous monster has been created which will presently crush us is the present state of public opinion. The minds of the mass of the people are just now supersensitive on the subject of monopolies. It would not be a very wise or a very safe policy for a great master of railroads to begin an indiscriminate advance in rates determined only by his own greed and not by the cost of the service. Probably the most conscienceless monopolist in the land would admit that, with the people aroused against him and a Legislature at his heels, the outlook for a career of unmolested depredation would be highly unfavorable.

Mr. BRYAN and all the politicians and newspapers that are tributary to the cause of Bryanism are clamoring against trusts and consolidations of capital. Every Legislature has not only its demagogues who are on the alert to seize upon material for popular agitation, but as well its sincere and able men wishing only the public good, who look upon the "aggressions" of capital as a public danger and seek by honest opposition to check them. Since the Granger agitation twenty years ago there has not been a time more unfavorable for the operations of a railroad monopoly that was really bent on enforcing a policy of extortion.

It must be remembered that the people will have their way in the end if the matter is serious enough to interest and arouse them. The Inter-State commerce law has forced the railroads out of the status of independent competitors and into the status of business alliance. This last estate they may be permitted to enjoy indefinitely if in their use and enjoyment of it, they are guided by those enlightened principles of business management that make a corporation successful without making it unpopular.

THE SPONGE IN FRANCE.

A general amnesty bill will shortly be introduced in the French Chamber which will return to their former place those men who, for their advocacy of the cause of Capt. DREYFUS, became the victims of a military conspiracy. It will be a Government measure. A political expedient the Moderate Republican press will doubtless call it. Foreigners may see in it a political subterfuge. But the Cabinet which frames this bill should not be carelessly condemned. A political expedient it is; it is not a subterfuge. The past acts of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry give that accusation a full denial.

By a general amnesty act DREYFUS will be restored to the position he occupied in the army prior to his arrest in 1894, the case against EMILE ZOLA for the alleged libeling of the court-martial that acquitted ESTERHAZY will be dropped, Col. PICQUART will be restored to rank and titles, and the professors of the Université de France who lost their positions through alleged insults to the "honor of the army" will be reinstated. The act of amnesty will be a wise and patriotic expedient, for it alone can neutralize the disturbing elements of France and bring tranquillity to the country.

The passage of the bill is a foregone conclusion. It will, of course, be opposed by the personal friends of the victims and by those Deputies whose ideas of individual justice are paramount to all considerations of State. Lieut. Col. PICQUART recently expressed this sentiment in a letter addressed to M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU protesting against the offered amnesty. He said: "True appeasement can only be obtained by the proper and impartial administration of justice. To give amnesty to a man who is unjustly accused would be to rob him of the moral reparation to which he is entitled." These words have peculiar force when it is recalled that the proceedings at Rennes not only established the innocence of DREYFUS for all fair-minded persons, but showed that M. ZOLA spoke the truth when he declared that ESTERHAZY was acquitted "by order," and revealed the fact that PICQUART was entirely innocent of the charges against him.

Is it right, then, to deprive these men of a chance to clear themselves through due process of law? Is it right to allow the men who conspired for their ruin to go unpunished? These are the questions on which M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and his colleagues have deliberated. But whatever personal feelings they may have had in the matter, it is evident that they have waived them when brought face to face with the hard fact that nothing but the contemplated act would restore tranquillity to the distracted country.

It is, therefore, with a spirit of indulgence that foreigners should view the act, fully realizing that no procedure of French law could win to ZOLA, to PICQUART, or to DREYFUS a single mind that has not already been made aware of the entire truth. So evident is the innocence of these men that one might almost regard trials to vindicate them as an insult to the intelligent people of France. As to the unhappy remnant of the conspirators, those whom a remorseless fate has not already visited, they will be despised by regenerate France. Their punishment will be greater than any court-martial could inflict.

THE CASE OF MR. ROBERTS.

An informal caucus or conference of some score of prominent Republican members of the House has made arrangements for the disposition of the case of the Mormon member from Utah. When his name is called from the roll on which the Clerk is required to place it, because of the entire regularity of his credentials, objection will be made to his taking the oath of office and the rights and privileges of a member. A special committee will then be appointed by the Speaker to consider his case. Until that committee makes a report on which the House shall have acted, or the committee is discharged and action taken without its report, Mr. ROBERTS will be excluded from the House. As this programme is agreed to by the future Speaker of the House as well as by the titular leader of the Republicans on the floor, there is no reason to suppose that it will not be carried out.

We confess that it seems to us an extremely radical policy, for which there is no need, and which sets up a precedent that is likely to lead to abuse. The House has two powers with reference to its members, one of exclusion and one of expulsion. The latter is practically discretionary, and requires a two-thirds vote. The former is pretty clearly defined by the Constitution, which says that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and defines those qualifications. So far as we have been able to learn, Mr. ROBERTS lacks none of the constitutional qualifications. That there are grounds for his expulsion after he has been admitted to the House is a proposition sustained by some excellent authorities, but that these grounds justify his exclusion is a very different proposition. If they do not, it is a serious thing to set the precedent of exclusion on objection. That recognizes a power in the House, and in a mere majority, that is liable to outrageous abuse. We think it would be in every way wiser and fairer to admit Mr. ROBERTS and then to proceed with the question of his expulsion in an orderly and sober fashion.

A SLAP-DASH SOCIOLOGIST.

The world would be better off if all women were turned out of their jobs to-morrow. I would except school teachers and perhaps a very few other classes. One of the greatest evils of modern civilization, I think, is the woman wage-earner. Her existence is a crime against natural laws. Nature intended man to be the producer, woman the consumer.

Some women, it's true, won't marry. Some women should never marry, but you can't organize society upon the exceptions to its laws. The healthy woman, the woman of the majority, should marry, if she can get a husband, and she would be much better able to find a husband if she had not reduced men's wages by her industrial competition. —The Rev. Dr. S. G. SMITH of the Department of Sociology, Minnesota State University.

It would be unscientific to talk in that way about oxen or honey bees or oysters. Even man has individuality, and women are full of it. Sweeping generalizations may be permitted to the ethnologist, who has to deal with whole races of men; or to the anthropologist, whose subject is all men through all the ages. Sociology has for its field the relations of man to his fellow-man. There the infinite details that make up the sum of human conduct are the very subject matter of the inquiry. A detail so important as the unlikeness of temperament or circumstance that makes men and women differ from each other in inclination or behavior cannot be disregarded by the conscientious student of human society.

Nobody but a very raw and hasty sociologist would denounce wage-earning by women as a crime against natural laws, and then try to limp away from the consequences of his assertion by declaring that society cannot be organized upon exceptions to its laws. You might as well declare that all apples are white, treating red apples as exceptions for which it is not worth while to formulate a law, as to try to ignore the very great number of women who from preference or mischance remain single and without male support.

It is doubtless better for society that women single and unprovided for should support themselves than that they should be cared for as paupers out of the earnings of men. That is where Dr. SMITH'S sociology breaks down. The number of women who have no natural protector cannot be sensibly diminished by preaching the duty and obligation of marriage. Their existence is a condition that confronts the sociologist. The fact that many or most of them will get work and become wage-earners must be accepted as another condition. If as competitors of man in the labor market they diminish his opportunities and his wages, that is another condition to be recognized. If man had the field to himself, without female competition, he would not be much more inclined than he is now to offer himself in marriage. The bread and butter question is only one of the many factors that determine the ratio of the single to the married.

If man cannot hold his own against the competition of women, he is poor stuff and entitled to no pity. Woman, however, has now and then need to be protected against woman. There is one class of female competition that is not fair. We mean the young women who live at home and pay no board because their parents are able to support them, yet who seek and obtain employment in order to get money for finery and luxuries. They are content to work for very low wages because they have no living expenses; and their appearance in the market has a tendency to fix the wage rate at figures which involve wretchedness and semi-starvation for the girl who has to support herself altogether.

The action of the Republican caucus in refusing to consider a change in the rules taking power from the Speaker and the Committee on Rules makes it certain that the autocratic and arbitrary methods now in vogue will not be modified for at least two years. And though they are arbitrary and autocratic, it is by no means certain that they could be changed to advantage. In a body of 357 members and over 60 committees it is simply impossible that every member and every committee shall have the same right to the time of the House. Such a practice would reduce the House to a mob, and anything like deliberate action would be out of the question. Not only would this be true, but there would really be less freedom and less practical equality for members than there is now. At present, though the minority is sometimes deprived of its full rights, it is always practicable to fix the responsibility for such a denial, and that is what holds the majority in check. The reported remark of Mr. REED that the House is "no longer a deliberative body," whether we care to "thank GOD" for it or not, is undoubtedly true.

It is reported from Albany that a school of athletics, with special attention paid to boxing and wrestling, for the exclusive benefit of members of the Legislature, is to be opened at once. It is understood that the plan was due to the recent system of physical culture adopted by the Governor. In these circumstances it is perhaps significant that the instructor engaged for the legislative school has already been worsted in a match with the one who has undertaken the arduous task of improving Col. ROOSEVELT'S style of fighting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—So we are not to have the regenerator of Santiago as Surgeon General, after all. Well, the disappointment can easily be endured. That Gen. WOOD would have made an admirable successor to Gen. STERNBERG is practically certain, and there is no doubt that a man as competent as he to vivify and energize the army Medical Department will be hard to find. But still more difficult would it be to find a man so obviously designed as Gen. WOOD for the exercise of wide administrative authority in one of our new possessions or dependencies. His qualifications for such work include those of character, training, and experience—a combination rare indeed in any land and especially precious in this one. We have heard rumors that the General is not quite as popular in official circles at Havana as he is in "the States," and whispers have reached us that went so far as to hint that "there are others," but the rumors and the whispers are natural enough in the circumstances, and are more amusing than disquieting. Gen. WOOD has sheaves to show, and jealousy cannot blight them.

—In a pamphlet entitled "Twenty Famous Naval Battles," recently issued by Prof. E. K. RAWSON, Superintendent of Naval War Records, the author takes occasion to criticise with some severity that compeller of endless discussion, the "loop" made by the Brooklyn at Santiago. Prof. RAWSON declares that the Brooklyn, when the Spaniards came out, was to the westward of the other American ships, that of them all she alone turned to the right instead of the left, and that by so doing she not only endangered the Texas, but "lost an opportunity especially to distinguish herself, either in an encounter with the Viscaya or in leading as the Spaniards flew westward." Summing the matter up, the professor says: "It was a manoeuvre which, if followed by the fleet, would have resulted detrimentally. To have turned to the westward in common with the almost simultaneous movement of the vessels nearer the Morro was the wiser plan; it would naturally be expected of her from her extreme westward position." In reply to these rather curious statements, The Washington Star quotes, but does not name, "an officer of the Brooklyn" as saying that the "loop" came after considerable progress had been made straight from the westernmost position toward the harbor mouth, and that it was Capt. COOK who, without consultation with Commodore SCHLEY, gave the order to port the helm. This is a new version of the incident. The unidentified officer continues: "When Capt. COOK returned to where the flag officer was standing the latter asked him if he had put his helm aport, and, receiving an affirmative answer, resumed his study of the course which it was expected the Spanish ships would pursue. When Capt. COOK gave the order to turn the helm aport he issued it because he feared the purpose of the Spanish fleet when it came straight out of the harbor entrance was to dash between the Brooklyn and the Texas, and it was for this reason and for no other that the helm was put aport, instead of to starboard."

—While Americans and Britishers have been laboriously stringing together misfit fragments of various dead languages in a vain attempt to make an endurable substitute for the atrocious word "automobile," the French have adopted the wiser course of asking a suggestion from the machine themselves and of accepting the reply as final. As printed in the Parisian papers, the name thus obtained for the new carriages is "teuf-teuf," evidently a fairly successful approximation to the sound made by the liquid fuel engines which serve as motors for a majority of the French machines. We are not, to be sure, particularly impressed by the beauty of this onomatopoetic achievement, but it has certain elements of grandeur about it, nevertheless. In the first place, it is a natural, not an artificial, word, and it describes and identifies the object meant in a way requiring no extensive classical education to understand. The weak point about "teuf-teuf" is the narrowness of its range. It fits only one kind of motor carriages, and leaves the very important electric variety unnamed. Still, our ex-friends have done pretty well with the difficult problem in nomenclature—much better, at all events, than we have. In its way, and so far as it goes, "teuf-teuf" is distinctly commendable. Its close relationship with the "choo-choo cars" of English-speaking infants is obvious and interesting.

—Speaking with all the authority and impressiveness given by holding the Presidency of the Anti-Imperialist League, ex-Gov. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL denies the truth of the statement recently made by ex-Senator F. J. DUBOIS that the New Englanders opposed to expansion would have to unite with the Silver Republicans of the West in support of BRYAN. "We won't coalesce with anybody's platform," Mr. BOUTWELL says. "When we get this year fixed right we will talk about the next one. I am a one-year man myself." Questioned on the same subject, Mr. ERVING WINSLOW, who is known in the Luzon hinterland as Young-Man-Sorry-He-Isn't-a-Hunted-Patriot, beat resonantly upon his suspender buckles and proclaimed that "the anti-imperialists have but one issue, and there is no possibility of such a combination as Senator DUBOIS outlines." The only ATKINSON was more voluble and explicit. "The purpose of the anti-imperialists, who are now a dominant minority," he said, "is to take the balance of power in the next Congress and by reflex action, possibly in the present Congress, putting all their work into about 100 Congressional districts in which they are now either a majority or else now hold the balance of power." The language used by Mr. ATKINSON is a bit obscure, but his general meaning can be gathered without much trouble, and as these three have spoken the position of the league is no longer in doubt.

—A Berlin publisher has issued a map of South Africa in which the Orange Free State takes in Bechuanaland and what is now called Natal forms a part of the Transvaal. The changes of boundary are emphasized by the use of colors, and, taken all in all, the new map is certainly a pretty specimen of prophecy. The possibilities of the future are infinite, so an absolute denial of the accuracy of the cartographer's vision might have its perils, but just for the sake of his creditors it is to be hoped that he hasn't put quite all of his capital into these pleasant predictions.

CONGRESS AND UTAH MEMBERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I find a letter with the caption "Republicans and Polygamy," signed "D." In that letter appears the following paragraphs:

"In looking over a file of old papers under date of Jan. 18, 1882, I ran across the following:

"'On Tuesday of last week, in a debate on the contested election case of the Delegate from Utah Territory, a resolution was offered in favor of excluding from Congress any Representative from that Territory "guilty of living in polygamous marital relations, or of teaching or instigating others to do so." Adopted by a vote of 189 to 24, the negative votes being all Republican.'"

I have before me the manuscript for a volume I have carefully compiled on "Contested Election Cases in the Organization of the House of Representatives," and for the information of the readers of THE TIMES—particularly of "D"—will state that no such resolution was voted on as stated; that as a consequence it could not have been adopted, and the negative votes could not as a further consequence have been "all Republican."

A resolution containing the language quoted was presented by Mr. Haskell of Kansas; was ruled out on points of order made by Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania and George D. Robinson of Massachusetts, and was never voted on. What was voted on and adopted was the substitute submitted by Mr. Reed of Maine, referring the papers in relation to the right to a seat as a Delegate from the Territory of Utah to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report as to the prima facie right or the final right of claimants to the seat as the committee shall deem proper." That substitute resolution of Mr. Reed's was agreed to on a count by the Speaker (Kiefer) by yeas, 180; nays, 24. No member asked for tellers, nor for the yeas and nays, and of course they were not taken.

I was Journal Clerk of the House at the time and remember the facts, but now state them from inspection of the Record. "D" had best be careful about relying on "files of old papers."

HENRY H. SMITH.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1899.

Name and Address Wanted.

Will "Banker," who sent a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday, kindly send his name and address to this office?

NUGGETS.

Relieved.

Silliors—She is a finished artist.
Cynicus—Glad to hear it. I was afraid she was going to sing again.—Philadelphia Record.

Low Temperature.

Teacher—What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?
Smart Scholar—He has cold feet, ma'am.—Boston Christian Register.

Precocious.

Mrs. Nettleson—The dentist's baby seems to be very young to have teeth.
The Nurse, (confidentially)—Don't say anything; but the child's father made him the set.—Brooklyn Life.

A Second Look.

Mrs. Greene—Who is that pretty girl over there? Why, she is really bewitching.
Uncle George—Why, that is the woman your husband used to rave about so.
Mrs. Greene—I wonder what he could have seen in her?—Boston Transcript.

THE LAW OF BEING.

Emile Pickhardt in Boston Globe.

So long as the earth on its axis shall turn
And circling its orbit shall go,
So long as the sun of its Summers shall burn,
So long as its rivers shall flow;
So long as the tide of its oceans shall rise
And ebb and its mountains endure,
So long as the stars shall begem the night skies,
We shall hear the sad wail of the poor.

And they who to-day are the poor shall be rich,
And they who are rich shall be poor,
And this is the wisdom of heaven, by which
The safeguard of being is sure;
And if there were neither apparent extreme
Of station and wealth to compare,
Our lives' very sameness to mortals would seem
A pennance too grievous to bear.

But through the mutations of being there flows
This law of infinite degree,
And herein creative intelligence shows
What mankind has e'er failed to see,
That were it not for this arrangement, all wise,
Our consciousness never would gain
The thrill of sensation, and even our eyes
In darkness would ever remain.

Consider a moment just what it would mean,
(If such a thing ever could be,)
If there were no contrast in life to be seen,
In man or in flower or tree;
No varying shade in the red of the rose,
No change in the violet's blue;
No sickness or trials, no grievance or woes,
No false to compare with the true.

Or think, if for instance, fair Sympathy had
No object on which she might spend
Her bountiful treasures, no suffering, sad,
No penury where she might lend;
Ah, soon would her beautiful face, among men,
Be seen nevermore, for 'tis said
That she can live only by giving, and then
Sweet Sympathy soon would be dead.

So, were there no hatred there could be no love,
No false, there could never be truth;
Were there no below there could be no above,
No oldness, there could be no youth;
No joy could we know had we never a pain,
No sweet could we taste without sour,
And were there no losing there could be no gain,
No weakness, there could be no power.

And, thus, in this law of duality rest
The very foundations of life,
And those who are ever cast down and distressed
Because there is sorrow and strife,
Should learn to discern, if they're not all too dull,
That naught can the matter amend,
For if some great power this law should annul,
Our very existence would end.

RELIGION ON THE STAGE

The Rev. Dr. Silverman Condemns a Modern Class of Plays.

TRAFFIC IN SACRED THINGS

Presentations Which Invite Sects to Controversy and Tend to Promote Skepticism.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman preached yesterday morning at Temple Emanu-El on "The Presentation of Religion on the Stage." He began by saying that there was no doubt that the theatre had its origin in the church, and that the drama sprang from religious ceremonies. The early priests resembled actors rather than devotees of religion. Their stately, measured processions and ceremonies led in time to dramatic performances of religion, which, however, in time became vulgarized, so that the church had been compelled to assume the austere rôle of censor. Dr. Silverman continued:

"The church finally excommunicated actors. The evangelical churches, as a rule, frown upon the theatre and regard it as a hot-bed of vice. For this view there is some justification, for the stage too frequently panders to the lowest tastes of men. But let us be just. The stage has its legitimate place, and it may be the ally of the pulpit. Nay, it has some advantages over the pulpit, for it is not dogmatic.

"There was a time when religious plays were an essential part of the theatre, but that was when religion dominated every phase of life, when art and music were merely handmaids to religion. Now, however, the 'Passion Play' at Oberammergau has lost some of its original grandeur. Formerly the peasants there regarded the scene of the 'Passion Play' much as they did a church, making obeisance and saying their prayers on entering. But they said real prayers, just as real as in a church. The performance, too, was not merely a play, but a lifelike reproduction of the origin of Christianity. Nowadays a different spirit prevails, and many persons have wondered if the time has not come to stop the 'Passion Play' at Oberammergau.

"There is, in fact, not enough fervent devotional spirit in the world to-day to warrant the representation of religion on the stage. The object of such a performance to-day is to make money, and every performance is subservient to that end. Is it right that the loftiest sentiments of the human soul should thus be made the subject of commercial traffic? And if it be claimed that the object of such a performance is to make men more religious, to teach truth, what form of truth shall the sage put into his play? Shall it be Catholicism, or Judaism, or the doctrine of any one of the many divisions of Protestantism? Religion is a controversial subject, and any attempt to present it on the stage must necessarily invite controversy, and open new hostility between the Church and State. We are not allowed to teach religion in the schools, and the reasons for that rule also apply properly to the stage.

"I object to the performance of religion on the stage, also, because it tends to promote skepticism. After all, it is only a play, and its presentation in that manner tends to bring religion into contempt. The stage is no true mirror of life. A mirror reflects real things absolutely, but the stage merely gives a reflection of an imitation. Love affairs and intrigues, ambition, social conduct, may properly be put on the stage, for we are all able to understand the necessary exaggerations. But we all know how the portrayal of a religious hypocrite on the stage has a tendency to prejudice us against religion.

"The performance of 'The Christian,' with the ambiguous presentation of the character of the priest, or of such a play as 'The Children of the Ghetto,' in the view it affords of religion, counteracts any good it might otherwise have done. If you stir up a stagnant pool you are bound to set poisonous germs free. I don't mean that you should let the pool remain—remove it rather, but don't bring the women and children to the bank while you are doing sanitary work."

Dr. Silverman said that there were some things too sacred not merely for the stage, but almost too sacred to be mentioned to close friends. Shakespeare understood this, he said, for, although there were in his works some 550 Biblical quotations or allusions, he nowhere attempted to reproduce religious rites or ceremonies. The speaker censured the performance of "Ben-Hur," but without going into detail.

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID.

Ex-Mayor Schieren on Lutherans' English Missionary Movement.

The cornerstone of St. Stephen's English Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Newkirk Avenue and East Twenty-eighth Street, in the Vanderveer Park section of Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon. The principal address was made by ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn.

"Our English missionary movement in this city," said Mr. Schieren in the course of his address, "has met with remarkable success. Since its organization last year we have planted three new English congregations. From every part of Brooklyn we receive applications for the establishment of English Lutheran churches. This is the best indication that English Lutheran churches are wanted. Last month we organized another mission at Greenpoint, right in the heart of a large German and Scandinavian population. The children of these people want English preaching; having been born here, they are Americans, and are anxious to have church services conducted in the language of their country. We are trying to supply this growing demand and are planting English missions wherever needed. Those that we have already established are doing well."

The services were held in a tent erected just opposite the site of the new church. The congregation met at its present place of worship, on Flatbush Avenue, near Avenue C, and marched in a body to the tent.

The Rev. Luther Gable, pastor of the church, conducted the exercises. The Rev. A. Steimle made an address and the Rev. A. S. Knablusohuh of Christ English Lutheran Church read the Scriptures.

St. Stephen's Church was organized about a year ago, and is in a flourishing condition. The building now being erected is to be a chapel only. It is to cost about $8,000. The church building proper, the construction of which is in contemplation, is to cost about $40,000. Ex-Mayor Schieren has given $500 to the building fund.

9TH REGIMENT ARMORY SERVICE

Dr. Peters Declares War in the Philippines the Holiest Undertaken.

Chaplain Madison C. Peters in the second of his series of patriotic services being held Sunday afternoons in the Ninth Regiment Armory, spoke yesterday on expansion. "You may call it imperialism or whatever you please," said he, "but the war in which we engaged at Manila was the holiest war ever undertaken. The United States was taking the part of the good samaritan.

"If the spirit of our Constitution has been violated in the Philippine matter, it has been violated all through our National history until long custom has condoned the offense. The United States has a mission to the world, and that mission is to see that all the world gets the benefits which we are enjoying."

DR. JOHN HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Believed Congregation Will Be Asked to Vote on Mr. Morgan's Name.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has not yet been asked to vote upon the recommendation made by the Pulpit Committee, that the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of the New Court Congregational Church of London be called to the vacant pulpit. No reference was made to the subject at yesterday's morning service, but immediately after the Pulpit Committee held a secret meeting, to make additional talk on the subject. When the committee room door was opened one of the members volunteered the statement that "an egg was hatching."

H. Edwards Rowland, Chairman of the committee, said: "I cannot say anything about the nature of our conference this morning, but in a few days we may have something definite to announce." Mr. Rowland also declined to say whether or not he had heard from Mr. Morgan during the past week, but added that the committee will meet at the church at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening.

The belief in some quarters that Mr. Morgan's name will be withdrawn and another recommended because of the factional differences in the church was shattered by one of the church members, who said that in all probability it will be formally decided this week to ask the congregation next Sunday to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of Mr. Morgan in the near future.

The announcement was made from the pulpit that a meeting of the congregation will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock to elect Trustees to succeed the late Robert Borner and Robert W. Stuart, George F. Vieter, and John W. Auchincloss, whose terms of office expire Dec. 15.

FOOTBALL IN THE PULPIT.

President Patton of Princeton in a Sermon Congratulates the Team.

PRINCETON, Dec. 3.—President Patton of Princeton University this evening in the pulpit congratulated the members of the football team and based his sermon on the moral lessons to be drawn from their success.

He urged the students through life to show the same tenacity of purpose in attaining lofty ends as was shown by the members of the football team in attaining victory.

THE LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL.

The Commission's Secretary Answers Complaints Concerning Competition for Children's Monument.

To correct false reports leading to complaint against the Lafayette Memorial Commission, which has in charge the School Children's Lafayette Monument, to be erected in Paris in 1900, Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the commission, has written a letter to the editor of Art Interchange in this city. The complaints allege that the commission has shown favoritism in the disposition of the work and criticise it for not having invited competition from American artists for designs for the monument. In reply Mr. Thompson says:

"On Nov. 7, 1898, with but eighteen months before it in which to compete the work, this commission addressed an inquiry as to the advisability of competition to twelve of the prominent sculptors of the country, notably Messrs. St. Gaudens, Ward, French, Bartlett, Niehaus, Partridge, and others, including Karl Bitter and H. K. Bush-Brown. The consensus of opinion of these gentlemen was against competition, the principal sculptors above mentioned declining even to enter competition. When it was found that the best sculptors did not approve of competition, and would not enter it, an expert jury and council, composed of the highest authorities in America in art, was selected by the commission. This jury consisted of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the Dean of American sculptors and President of the Sculptors' Society of America; Mr. George B. Post, President of the American Institute of Architecture, and Mr. John La Farge, President of the Society of American Artists."

Upon recommendation of this jury the commission appointed Paul Wayland Bartlett, his subsequent designs and the amount of money to be expended being subject to the approval of the American council and jury. Mr. Bartlett's design for an equestrian statue was approved by the American jury and accepted by the French jury, of which M. Redon, architect of the Louvre, was Chairman. This jury had been appointed by the French authorities to pass upon the design. Mr. Bartlett's collaborators were selected by himself, his selections being approved by both the American and French juries.

The design calls for one of the largest equestrian statues in the world. It is proposed to use an alloy of silver and gold in the bronze casting to refine and beautify it, also, if possible, to cast the entire figure by the wax process. The pedestal will be of colored marble, Colleoni style, with rich bronze architectural ornaments. A staff reproduction of the entire monument will be specially erected for the purpose of dedication on the 4th of July, 1900, United States Day at the Paris Exposition. The entire cost of the memorial is not yet known. The fund on hand amounts to $100,000, but this will be considerably augmented by premiums on the sale of Lafayette dollars.

SANTIAGO POLICE TRANSFER.

Force Placed Under the Jurisdiction of the Military Department.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 3.—Yesterday the Municipal Police were transferred to the Military Department. Under command of Capt. Pierce, 150 men, in new gray uniforms and wearing felt helmets similar to those worn by the New York Police, paraded, making a fine appearance.

Until now the force, owing to the jealousies of municipal politics, has been inefficient, and the Mayor and Council requested the transfer thus accomplished. Many former members failed to pass the rigid examination insisted upon by the American authorities, and the present personnel is a great improvement upon the old. Capt. Pierce will require daily drills, in conformity with army regulations.

This change is in line with Gen. Leonard Wood's recommendation of a recruit drill of Cubans for the army, having in view the gradual removal of the Americans, except the officers.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Press Comments on the Report of Secretary Root.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The Patria, discussing the references to Cuba in Secretary Root's report, pronounces these "very satisfactory," and says that "independence is safe."

The Nuevo Pais says: "We can see nothing in the declarations of Secretary Root that can be called new. The Americans evidently still believe that the Cubans are not fit to govern themselves, owing to their lack of education; and they still intend to educate us until we are fit for self-government. Mr. Root does not discuss the question of independence, leaving it where it was on Jan. 1."

LOOK FOR TROUBLE IN CUBA.

Havana Commercial Company Will Ask for Military Protection.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The Havana Commercial Company is placing armed guards on its plantations in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and will apply to Governor General Brooke for an infantry contingent. Mr. Merrylees, the manager, says:

"The company would not go to the expense of arming a number of men unless this was thought necessary for the protection of its interests. We do not believe there is any immediate cause for alarm, but we do consider that the spirit of disaffection is spreading and is liable, sooner or later, to burst into flame, whenever the United States Government does or refrains from doing something which the Cuban leaders oppose or desire."

REVOLT IN COLOMBIA CRUSHED.

Legation Official Denies Statements of a Continued Rebellion.

According to the statement of Señor Luis Cuervo Marquez, Chargé d'Affaires of the Colombian Legation in Washington, who is at present in this city looking after the interests of his country's commerce, the recent dispatches from Jamaica affirming the continuation of the rebellion in Colombia are false. Marquez is a brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, and from him a few days ago he received a dispatch saying that the rebellion was completely crushed.

"Such reports are calculated to injure business between this country and Colombia," said Señor Marquez yesterday. "At no time did the rebellion threaten seriously the Government, a faction only of the Liberal Party being engaged in it. The dissatisfaction was due to the low price of coffee in the markets of the world. Small exportation and too much importation have ruined the finances of the country. The Government is strong, and an overwhelming sentiment favors peace."

Richard Mansfield Better.

Richard Mansfield, who was unable to finish his performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Garden Theatre Saturday night on account of an attack of nervousness, was much better yesterday. He went for a horseback ride early in the afternoon, announcing upon his return that he had almost entirely recovered from the effects of Saturday night's annoyance, and that the performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac" would be continued to-night and during the remainder of the week. The trouble Saturday night, he said, was caused by an incessant pounding noise in the steampipes of the building.

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS

A Simple, Peaceful, and Home-Loving People as a Whole.

"BAD" TOWNS MUCH OF A MYTH

Concealed Weapons Are Carried, but Are Rarely in Evidence—Typical Scenes in Laurel County.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Ky., Dec. 1.—The wicked, turbulent, disorderly part of Kentucky is as difficult to catch up with as the will o' the wisp. When you are at Frankfort it is at some other place beyond. Seek for it along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad that traverses the State at the edges of some of the counties without railroads, and it is "allowed" to be inland, out in Clay, Leslie, Perry, Owsley, Knott, or Floyd Counties, in which feuds have prevailed and expired. Even the railroad towns have the reputation among Kentuckians of being "hard." You reach them only to find that they are deadly dull, quite as safe as the big cities, and yet not uninteresting to the stranger. Indeed, their "hardness," outside of some hundred persons or less engaged in the Clay County vendetta, seems to be no deeper than their clothes.

"Go to London or Pineville," said Gov. Bradley. "You'll find them good towns, in a section of this State filled with good people, who only need schools and railroads to develop their best qualities." So I came to London, in order to penetrate "turbulent" Clay County, invaded the dreaded region, met with nothing but welcome and hospitality, and was advised to go on to Corbin if I desired to find a really "bad" town. London is not "bad." It is old enough to be better finished. No one could tell where it got its name, but it was incorporated in 1826, nearly fifty years before the railroad reached it. Yet with the coming of the railroad it did not begin to rival its great namesake. It is now a town of perhaps 1,200 inhabitants, whose houses are scattered loosely over its many hills alongside roads with or without sidewalks, as the case may be.

The best "block" in London is a group of one and two story buildings, with a brick sidewalk that is continuous for about 200 feet on the level. It is the only one of the kind in town. The best hotel is in that block. Opposite to the hotel is the County Court House and the jail, the Court House being the largest building in town, a two-story and mansard-roof structure of a style quite out of fashion. In its cupola is the town clock, and the hours are struck as they are reached by its sonorous bell. There are no saloons. The local sentiment is against them. "Hit's dry," I was informed by an obscure Londoner, "count of the nigger. They're so lazy now they'll hardly drive turkeys. If they could get whisky they'd be drunk all the time." But it was only this morning that I saw two negro boys going down the street, driving a flock of one hundred or more turkeys toward fate and holiday dinners, just as hogs or sheep are driven. The fowls strutted along nimbly in the direction of the station, to await shipment to market. They sometimes arrive in droves of 1,500.

Whatever may be the indifference to sacrifice of life in feuds and affrays, I had an opportunity to observe one manifestation of general grief in the presence of sudden death that showed a deep sensibility on the part of the Londoners. A young man, about seventeen or eighteen, the son of the leading physician, accidentally shot and killed himself just outside the town about dusk of the evening I arrived. The people were appalled, and when the body was brought home, soon after dark in an open wagon, with a white cloth stretched over it, the people gathered along the street to watch in silent sympathy the extemporized hearse and the line of horsemen that followed in single file as an escort. For a day everybody stopped talking about the Goebel-Taylor contest. At the funeral next day the entire population appeared to be present and in sympathy with the bereaved and grief-stricken parents. It is rarely that anybody meets a violent death here. There has not been a murder in London in twenty years.

Still, there are concealed weapons in town, and, if talk means anything, a constant readiness to use them. A young man in the office of the Catching Hotel told of his recent scare at the hands of a United States Deputy Marshal, his friend, who happened to be drunk and quarrelsome and put a 45-calibre pistol over under the Glasgow man's nose with the intention to use it, only being prevented by the interference of a revenue gauger who stood near. The Marshal is a bold daredevil who leads charges against the mountain "moonshiners" and who has a reputation for desperation. "Dan" Gregory's old, battered, dusty, and broken felt hat falls about his dark and dirty face. In a hollow below the main street he keeps a restaurant, where he sells such edibles as chicken, fat meat and cabbage, and oysters—the latter a greater luxury than the others. "I Hit was this a-way." "Dan" said, after drawing his hands from his breeches pocket, to put them together as he went on in a mumbling fashion. "Dis nigger come to my place and says he done want oysters. I waited on 'm. When he got his oysters I give 'm pepper sauce. He tell me to give 'm black pepper. He fussed 'cause I don't got it, and say he 'make me' get it. When he clutch me an' pull a knife, I push him off and pull my gun. He tole the co't that he run 150 feet 'fore he fire three times. That nigger cost me thirteen dollars, an' I have to pay 'm three dollars to get 'm back to 'splain."

London appears to be a place of shipment of barrel staves, and of distribution for goods needed in the back country and not to be found in the roadside stores. The prosperity enjoyed in other sections, and which has enlivened many towns not so far southeast as London, has gently stimulated business here, and has even made itself known out in the hills, where purchases of tinned goods and clothing material are admitted to be more frequent than they were a year ago. "Fat hogs are worth $5," said a business man, "and you can sell them. That means a good deal; for this was a good mast year, the hogs have filled out in the woods, and there is plenty of corn to finish them off with." There is some road mending in progress, new buildings were to be seen in a look about the town, and there was more work to be done than negroes willing to devote themselves continuously to it. The negro population is not large. Excepting a few Swiss, who live in a little settlement by themselves not far away from London, foreigners are rare.

Commercial travelers wander into London by rail or road. Some of them go into the back country from which the others arrive, and most of them remark the care of the dealers and people in buying. One "drummer," who was selling optical goods, had made his way by wagon through the interior counties of Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky to London. His experience in Kentucky was a demonstration, satisfactory to him, that the country folk hereabout do not need spectacles. "Most of them," he declared, "cannot read or write. They can see well enough to get about the farms, and do not care to go to the useless expense of spectacles which are recomemnded chiefly for the comfort with which they can be used in reading." All traveling salesmen who have been in the interior agree in describing the people there as hospitable, kind, and willing to give much food and shelter for very little money. My own experience at Manchester supported this testimony. The hotel table there was provided with greater variety and in abundance than those of more pretentious houses in Frankfort and elsewhere. Without any real necessity for it, a blazing coal fire was made in my room on my arrival and in the morning before the rising bell at the top of the house was rung. Three doors in the room, two of which opened upon the yard, were without locks or latch fasteners. Those who have locks out yonder seldom use them, and robbery is rare.

All this hill country, you will be assured, is underlaid with coal, in drift mines easily operated when needed. London does not have a mine, but mines are worked at Altamont, Pittsburg, East Bernstadt, Mount Robinson, Lucille, and other points not far away. These mines are getting out from 100 to 125 tons a day, and their operation and the shipment of their product keep the coal cars constantly on the go. London's shipment of staves was about 3,000,000 in the year. About $15,000 was spent in a year for material alone. It is the contributions like this to the sum of traffic over the Louisville and Nashville Road that is keeping all side tracks free from idle "empties," and the rails in constant use by heavy freight trains.

Labor receives low pay. It would be a mistake to say it is cheap. Those who hire male help in the country get it for 50 cents a day. Female help may get as much as $5 a month, paid to the sort of colored servants who expect to get $16 a month when they reach New Jersey. It is not at all skilful. Neither is it insolent. If a colored person has that accomplishment in Kentucky, it is never employed. On the other hand, there is greater freedom of action by the blacks. They are not "held off" as they are further North, and they act as if they felt absolute confidence in their employers. Many things are cheap to those accustomed to city prices. The cord of sound hickory or oak hauled, sawed, and piled, can be had for $2, and coal of the best local bituminous quality is delivered at the rate of 5 cents the bushel. Those who buy poultry get it for from 3 to 6 cents a pound.

News gets about the back country largely by word of mouth. The few daily newspapers taken reach the educated persons who try to keep up with events as they happen. The illiterate get the news as they pick it up. As everywhere else, so in Clay County, there is intense interest in the contest between Goebel and Taylor. The Republicans are largely in the majority, but Goebel has some Republican friends, and they and the few Democrats are determined that Goebel shall be seated, and vehemently protest against any talk of seating Taylor by militia force. Two men at work in some timber stopped the writer a day or two ago with a cheerful salutation, and then smilingly suggested, "Reckon you can tell the very latest news about Goebel?" I handed him the paper of the day before. He shook his head and declined it. "I can't get just make the play out," he pleaded, "but you can tell me how it stands up to Frankfort and Louisville."

The mountain people are hopeful after a rather serious manner of their own. They like their hills and farm patches in the bottoms, and would rather wait to see their wealth of lumber, coal, and iron developed by the introduction of railroads than to go away to new and finer places. I found this feeling to be strong and outspoken in the case of a young man born in Manchester, taught first in the little town school, and afterward in Texas and Virginia. With a grace of speech and manner to assure him acceptance anywhere, he chose to return to his native town and the simple cordial folk he knew in boyhood and loved as a man.

The taste of the newspaper reader along the line of the Louisville and Nashville is for high-spiced information of a rather distressing sort. The train news dealer is awaited by a crowd of men, who flock about the end of the smoking car to seize this morning's Louisville or Cincinnati paper with avidity at 4 in the afternoon. The man who sold papers was known to everybody, and called his customers by name. His stock, piled high on leaving Louisville and renewed by Cincinnati papers along the road, was reduced before he reached the end of the route, but not exhausted. "The biggest day's sale I ever had," he said, "was that just after the hanging of a man for killing a girl up in Covington. Men drove down from the country to get the paper, and asked if the man was 'sure enough hung before buying. I sold 1,700 papers that day, and it was the best day since the opening of the road. Beat the Manila day record? Oh, yes! But it's been pretty lively since the beginning of the last fight for Governor." E. G. D.

GERMANS FAVOR CHAMBERLAIN.

Comment on His Speech, on the Whole, Not Unfavorable.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The German press continues to discuss the recent speech at Leicester, England, of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. The comments, on the whole, are not unfavorable. The semi-official Hamburgischer Correspondent says:

"Mr. Chamberlain used the word 'alliance' as the most apt word to portray the general good relationship between Germany and Great Britain, but no secret compact exists."

The Berliner Post says: "England and Germany should act frankly, like business men, in seeking to come to an understanding with the United States, and, if possible, into copartnership."

ATTACKS ON CHAMBERLAIN.

London Paper Says His Speech Has Increased Dislike of Him Here.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Mr. Chamberlain's Leicester speech continues to form the subject of extended comment here and abroad. The New York correspondent of The Daily News declares that the speech has greatly increased the popular dislike of the Colonial Secretary in the United States," and that, instead of being an aid, Mr. Chamberlain is "an almost insuperable obstacle to an Anglo-American alliance."

The Times, in an editorial which endeavors to temper the feeling created by Mr. Chamberlain's admitted "indiscreet enthusiasm," says:

"Lord Rosebery's criticisms are perfectly justified; but it would be ungrateful to lose sight of the fact that it is due very largely to Mr. Chamberlain's personal influence that the improved state of feeling, improperly described as 'alliance,' and perhaps not altogether properly even as 'understanding,' has been brought about between Great Britain and the United States, and between Great Britain and Germany.

"It is to be regretted that Mr. Chamberlain's language lent itself to misconstructions, provoking acrid remarks in German and American newspapers; but in the case of America the tendency to union and cooperation is not likely to be seriously obstructed by an excess of sensitive apprehension at a possible meaning attachable to Mr. Chamberlain's words."

GREATER POWER IN ENGINES.

Berlin Professor Has a Method of Increasing It 50 Per Cent.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Prof. Josse of Berlin University has invented a method of increasing the power of steam engines, which promises to revolutionize steam engineering. He conducts steam generated in an ordinary boiler into a cooling tank, and then treats it with sulphuric acid, increasing its power from one-third to one-half. A factory at Charlottenburg has been using the invention for three months, and has obtained 56 per cent. above the indicated horse power of its engines.

REBELS CAPTURE MARACAIBO.

Hernandist Revolutionists Take the City After a Sixteen Hours' Fight.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 3.—After a fight lasting sixteen hours the city of Maracaibo, capital of the State of Zulia, is in the power of the Hernandist revolutionary forces.

Empress Frederick Buys a Villa.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Empress Frederick has just purchased the Villa Brenzoni, on the promontory of San Vigilio, Lago di Garda, the Lacus Benacus of the Romans, and the largest of the North Italian lakes. The villa stands in a very secluded spot, but commands a beautiful view.

WESTCHESTER TROLLEY PLANS.

A Great System Designed to Rival the New York and Harlem.

Special to The New York Times

NORFOLK, Conn., Dec. 3.—Local capitalists are well pleased with the outlook for a trolley scheme in Westchester County, N. Y., in which they are financially interested. The new syndicate on Saturday secured a franchise for the Bedford and Eastern Railway Company to build a line from Bedford Station to Bedford Centre, which is said to be only the beginning of a system which is intended to connect the Hudson River and Connecticut and parallel the New York and Harlem Railroad from White Plains to Mahopac on the Putnam County line.

It is also claimed that the company will try to obtain permission to gridiron the northern part of the county, as the "Huckleberry" monopoly has succeeded in doing in the lower part, and then probably sell out to the Union syndicate.

The erection of a cross-country line from Peekskill via Lake Mahopac Summer resort to Danbury is also contemplated.

Answer to a Correspondent.

JOHN O. FRYER: The legend on the United States gold certificates, "This certifies that there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States," &c., is perfectly grammatical. There are no one-dollar gold certificates. It means that dollars in gold coin to the number indicated on the certificate have been deposited. In speaking of large round sums of money when the words "sum" or "amount" are expressed or more frequently understood, it is customary to employ a singular verb.

New Serum to Detect Tuberculosis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A new serum which, it is claimed, will show the presence of tuberculosis long before it would be possible by the microscope, the X-ray, or other methods now in use, has been invented by Dr. A. R. Jenkins of this city. He claimed that the use of the serum enabled physicians to detect the presence of a disease in its earliest stages and in time to effect a cure by good sanitation and plenty of outdoor exercise. It shows whether or not a case is true consumption, no matter how early or light the attack.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

AUSTRIA HUNGARY AND EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.—The Vienna correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES informs us that "the Austrian Parliament is again working" as a result of the intervention of the Emperor Francis Joseph. This means that the quotas agreed upon by the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries were found to be insufficient to form a working policy for either Government, and consequently the Crown, in order to avoid a deadlock, was obliged to use its prerogative and fix the quota between the two parts of the Dual Monarchy for another twelve months unless agreement be sooner arrived at. The indeterminable question of the Ausgleich will therefore agitate the legislators of the Empire during 1900 just as it has every year since 1896. It seems that the repeated negotiations to settle this vexing question have only tended to afford numerous opportunities to extremist agitators both in Austria and in Hungary for embittering their mutual relations.

Ever since 1896 European diplomacy has keenly felt the handicap which has hampered the working of the Imperial Foreign Office, and prevented Austria-Hungary from playing her legitimate part in foreign affairs. It is recognized in Budapest as well as in Vienna that nothing but the high personal esteem in which the Emperor Francis Joseph is regarded by the several antagonistic nationalities that go to make up his subjects has prevented the breach from becoming permanent. And now that the discord must inevitably be renewed exalted persons in the Courts of Europe are blaming the Emperor for permitting the agitation at the very beginning.

A writer in the current number of La Revue des Deux Mondes presents this side of the question in an article entitled "Europe sans Autriche," in which is revealed the impression produced on European diplomacy by the chaotic condition of the internal situation in Austria-Hungary. It is pointed out that without Prince Bismarck's iron hand particularism might have wrought the same evils in Germany, that, unfortunately, for many years the conflicts among the various nationalities in Austria were countenanced rather than discouraged, and that, indeed, this lasted until they became permanently acute and began seriously to affect the status of the Dual Monarchy abroad.

It is believed in Vienna that the influence of his royal colleagues induced the Emperor to adopt the language that he has toward the leaders of the political groups. He has given them clearly to understand that these urgent measures, indispensable for the existence of the State, not only ought to be but must be carried through the Reichsrath. He is said to have impressed upon them in the strongest way possible that he does not contemplate a change of Ministers, and that the Clary Cabinet has his entire confidence. He leaves no doubt as to his opinion that the business of State had been blocked already too long by the party and nationality feuds. And he emphasizes his desire that this condition of affairs must be brought to an end by some means or other.

***

THE VATICAN PRESS AND THE VATICAN.—It was recently shown in these columns that while the popular press of Italy had become Anglophile the Clerical press represented by such organs as the Osservatore Romano, the actual mouthpiece of the Vatican; La Voce della Verita, and the Jesuit organ La Civilta Cattolica, were more Anglophobic than ever, seeing in the Transvaal war the loss of British prestige and a consequent fall of the House of Savoy in Italy. Suddenly and simultaneously a change has come over the Italian Clerical press. It does not repudiate any of its former utterances against Great Britain, but these utterances are not repeated except in the form of signed communications to the various editors. Explanations are made. The Osservatore states that, except in regard to Vatican news per se, it possesses no official or even semi-official character. Particularly, it adds, has the attitude of the Vatican toward the relations between the British Government and the Italian Government been misunderstood and misrepresented.

"It remains to be seen," concludes the Osservatore, "whether the falsifications perpetrated were wrought by an obstinate system of bad faith or by excessive journalistic levity. In any case, it is certain that public opinion has once more been the victim of deception."

La Voce della Verita draws a similar distinction between the "Vatican press" and "Vatican news," and emphasizes the fact that none of the Anglophobic articles that have appeared in the "Vatican press" ever pretended to bear the character of "Vatican news." Another Clerical organ, La Unita Cattolica, insists upon the same distinction, and warns its readers to bear this difference in mind when perusing Clerical journals.

These and similar statements, La Tribuna di Roma and other Italian papers declare make it abundantly evident that somebody very high in authority has ordered prudence to the Vatican press. It is believed in Rome that certain representations that Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, recently made to the Vatican are now bearing fruit.

***

THE PRESENT STATE OF CRETE.—It will be recalled that when the three powers, Great Britain, France, and Russia, and Italy acting for Crete, came to a final settlement with the Sultan of Turkey as to how the affairs of the island were to be administered, it was agreed that Prince George of Greece should be appointed High Commissioner of the Cretan administration until affairs should assume such a stable character that the troops of the powers might be withdrawn. Prince George was then to become Governor General, and the autonomy of Crete was to be insured by the powers concerned and a yearly tribute to the Sultan guaranteed. Since Prince George assumed the office of High Commissioner the affairs of the island have gradually assumed a tranquil state. The local gendarmerie has been entirely reorganized under the supervision of a staff of officers drawn from the Italian Carabiniere, and it was recently reported in a Paris paper that at the beginning of 1900 the foreign troops would be withdrawn from the island, and the principality would be formally proclaimed. A recent statement made by Admiral Skrydloff to a St. Petersburg newspaper, while it gives an encouraging view of the affairs of the island, would seem to indicate that the withdrawal of the troops is still left to the indefinite future. Said the Admiral:

"Our soldiers, as also the English and Italian detachments, are still in Crete. I fancy that they will remain at least two years more, until the session of the Cretan Parliament is closed. The organization of the militia and its instruction by Italians will by that time be complete, and it will be possible to intrust it with the maintenance of public order. Prince George is very popular with the Greek and Mohammedan population. He is fully occupied with business of State. There are already different parties and political groups, but the principal difference rests between the partisans of union with Greece and its opponents."

***

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.—The cousin of the Bourbon-Orléanist pretender to the throne of France recently published some of his reflections on the French Republic, which appear in L'Eclair under the title of "Foreign Policy and National Conscience." Prince Henri d'Orléans first attacks the cosmopolitan element in French life, which he says has been introduced through the connivance of a Parliamentary Government, and then declares that the present feebleness of the foreign policy of the Republican Government is particularly due to the interference in the State and the growing power of financiers and international strangers. This and other causes, the Prince bases on the divisions existing among Frenchmen.

He points out that to ameliorate the situation and to make the foreign policy of the country bear good fruit, there should be either a strong authoritative Government or in the nation itself a public opinion sufficiently compact, intelligent, strong, and conscious of itself to be able to show the way to the man in power. Finally, the Prince in order to bring about the national and political reformation, which he deems needful, prescribes reconciliation among all parties in the State and a general understanding for the promotion of the interests of the country. If this be done, he says, the existing situation in France, in face of complications abroad, will be less serious than it is at the end of the nineteenth century.

Miss Burrough's Marriage Postponed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—The marriage of Miss Marie Burroughs, the actress, to Dr. Albert E. Sterne of this city, which was to take place Dec. 6 in New York, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the serious illness of Miss Burroughs. Typhoid fever is feared, and Dr. Sterne was telegraphed for Friday. He is in New York now. The engagement was announced Oct. 25.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION

Both Sides Confident of Winning Before the State Board To-day.

POWERS OF BOARD ILL-DEFINED

If Returns Are "Examined" Goebel Will Be Declared Governor—Otherwise Taylor Will Win.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 3.—At noon to-morrow the State Board of Election Commissioners of Kentucky will meet to canvass the returns from the last State election and to decide whether Goebel or Taylor is entitled to the certificate of election as Governor. There is not much probability that the matter will be settled to-morrow, and it may be Wednesday or later before a certificate is issued.

Both sides express themselves as confident, but no one can predict with accuracy the decision which will be reached by the board. The certified returns from the county boards, now on file with the Secretary of State, give Taylor a plurality of 2,435, but the Democrats declare that enough of these votes will be thrown out, and that Goebel will be awarded the certificate. The Kentucky election law is capable of divers constructions, and the definite conclusion of the board will rest very largely upon how its members decide to construe certain portions of the statute. That portion of the law upon which the Republicans rely is as follows:

Section 9—After an election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other officer elective by the votes of the whole State or more than one county, it shall be the duty of the Board of Canvassers of the returns for each county immediately after the examination of such returns to make two or more certificates in writing, over their signatures, of the number of votes given in the county for each of the candidates for any of said offices and the number of votes for or against such questions or constitutional amendments. One of the certificates shall be retained in the Clerk's office; another the Clerk shall send by the next mail under cover to the Secretary of State at the seat of government.

Sec. 10—Said State Board of Election Commissioner shall consist of three members. And in the absence of either, the other two shall be a board for examining and canvassing the returns of election for any of the officers named in the last section of this act.

First—It shall be the duty of said board when the returns are all in, or on the fourth Monday after election whether they are in or not, to make out in the office of the Secretary of State from the returns made, duplicate certificates in writing, over their signatures, of the election of those having the highest number of votes, one certificate to be retained in the office, the other sent by mail to the person elected. If all the returns are not made, the right to contest an election shall not be impaired.

The Republicans assert that inasmuch as, according to the law, a certificate of election is due to the person having the largest number of votes according to the certificates of the county boards, it will be impossible for the Board to do otherwise than return a certificate in favor of Taylor, he having a majority of 2,435, according to the certificates now on file with the Secretary of State. There is a loophole in the very sections upon which the Republicans rely which may work against them. It is this:

"The State Board shall be a board for examining and canvassing the returns."

How the board will construe the word "examining" is a matter of doubt. The same words exactly are used in defining the powers of the various county boards, and under this wording they have claimed and used the power of rejecting votes which they believed were illegally cast. If the county boards have this power over precinct returns, why, the Democrats ask, has not the State Board exactly similar powers over county returns in a passage of the law defining its powers in identical language. With the certificates of the Commissioners of Jefferson County giving Taylor a plurality of 3,442 votes was filed a mass of evidence that many of these votes were illegal, and it is not among the impossibilities that the State Board may so construe its powers under the word "examining" as to declare that it has the power to reject these votes. If it does Mr. Goebel gets the certificate.

The Democrats are contesting the Louisville vote chiefly because of Gov. Bradley's action in ordering the militia under arms and the alleged presence at the polls of Deputy United States Marshals. They also base their contest on the fact that Inspectors for the Brown party forced their way into the polling booth and usurped the functions of officers of election. The Republicans will claim before the Election Commissioners that the allegations of intimidation by the militia and of interference by the United States Marshals are wholly inadmissible for the reason that the militia was held in the armory until fully three hours after the close of the polls, and that they were at no time until long after the polls had closed present at or near a polling booth. As to the marshals, it is asserted by the Republicans that not only were they too few in number—there being but fourteen in Kentucky all told—to be capable of any interference, but that they actually did not in any manner interfere with the casting of any vote, either in the City of Louisville or elsewhere throughout the State. They visited the polls as private citizens only.

To offset the allegation of intrusion by Inspectors for the Brown party, the Republicans assert that the affidavits of the Democrats are correct, and no positive denial is offered by the Republicans, the fault lies with the Democratic officials who admitted them. If they did not want them in they should have kept them out. They claim that the Democrats cannot allege their own negligence of duty as a reason for throwing out Republican votes.

It is admitted by both sides that the Democrats have a stronger case in Jefferson County than anywhere else throughout the State. If they win there, the other contests may be dropped, and if they lose, success in all the other contests will not make Goebel Governor of Kentucky. Next to the Jefferson County contest in importance comes that in Knox County, which returned a plurality for Taylor of 1,385. The contest there is based upon the allegation that the Republicans used tissue paper ballots by which the secrecy of the ballot was destroyed. In Johnson County, which returned a plurality for Taylor of 386, a similar claim is made, also in Lewis County, which gave 850 more votes for Taylor than for Goebel. The Republicans assert that similar ballots were used by the Democrats in the Counties of Graves, Ballard, and Bath, in which the aggregate plurality for Goebel was far in excess of the total Taylor plurality in the Counties of Knox, Johnson, and Lewis.

Neither Democrats nor Republicans know what the board will do, and all of them decline to discuss the matter in advance of the meeting of the board. Mr. Goebel refused to say anything at all, and Mr. Taylor contented himself with the assertion "I am confident the board will do its duty." Gov. Bradley would express no opinion regarding the probable outcome of the work of the board. "I think there will be no trouble," he said. "There is no need looking ahead for trouble; we will cross bridges when we come to them."

A number of Republicans from Clay and Laurel Counties arrived to-day and reported that there would be others in town in the morning. Men of both parties are very quiet, and there has been practically no bluster or trouble of any kind. It is expected that there will be a large crowd in Frankfort to-morrow in any event, as it is County Court day, which means an accession of about 1,000 to the usual population.

The legal advisers of the Republican candidates say there can be nothing in the point which it is said the Democrats may claim—that a construction of the word "examine" may give the board the right to consider anything else than the certification of the returns made by the different county boards. Attorney Lewis said on this point:

"The question of the power of the State Canvassing Board to hear evidence and decide contests over county votes has been practically settled by the Court of Appeals. The language of the statute as to the duties of this State Board is substantially the same as to the County Canvassing Board, which in turn is the same as under the law preceding the Goebel law. Under that law it has been distinctly held more than once by the Court of Appeals that the Canvassing Board has no power to hear evidence and decide contests. It can only certify the result as shown on the face of the returns showing the number of votes cast.

"It must be remembered that after this State Canvassing Board adjourns, the law provides that the same men shall constitute a Contest Board for State officers other than Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Now, if the Canvassing Board could hear evidence and decide contests there would be nothing for the board to do when it convenes as a Contest Board. No, the Canvassing Board has nothing to do with contests. That belongs to the Legislature in the cases of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to the State Board when hereafter convened as a Contest Board for other State officers. There can be no contest under the law until a certificate of election has been issued by the Canvassing Board, after which the law provides how contests can be made, after due notice concerning them has been given."

Mayor De Honey of Frankfort has decided to swear in sixty extra policemen to-morrow. This is not especially on account of the Gubernatorial contest, but chiefly because of the crowd that will be brought here by the monthly court day and by the opening of the Congressional campaign in this district to-morrow.

CONSTABULARY BILL QUESTION.

Governor and Chairman Odell Trying to Ascertain Public Sentiment.

Gov. Roosevelt will come down from Albany on Thursday afternoon and on Saturday morning he will meet Senator Platt and Chairman Odell at breakfast at the home of Douglas Robinson, 500 Madison Avenue. Mr. Robinson is the Governor's brother-in-law.

It is understood here that the Governor has made strenuous efforts during the last few days to ascertain public sentiment throughout the State regarding a law which would put the Police Departments of the various cities under the administration of State officials. Chairman Odell has also been engaged in collecting facts bearing upon the police question, and in all probability he will be ready to present the results of his labors to the Governor at the coming conference.

Well-informed politicians freely express the opinion that a State Constabulary bill will not be introduced into the Legislature unless the Republican leaders are assured of a sufficient number of votes to make it a law. They add that the State Senators will make sure of the views of their constituencies regarding such a law before they make up their minds what to do, as next year there is to be an election of Senators, and most of the members of the present Senate want to succeed themselves. Those who advocate the passage of such a bill say that this is the most opportune time to try such an experiment. They point to the fact that next year there will be a Presidential election and argue that State issues will be subordinate to those which will demand the attention of the Nation.

Philadelphia Wants the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Within a week every effort will be made by the Citizens' Republican National Association to organize the city to raise the campaign fund of $100,000 required to induce the Republican National Committee to select Philadelphia for the Republican Convention next year.

MARRIAGE OF MISS TOMLINSON.

New York Girl Becomes the Wife of Thomas Savin of Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The announcement of the marriage of Miss Estelle Tomlinson, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Tomlinson of New York, to Thomas Savin of this city, was a great surprise to their many friends. Miss Tomlinson, now Mrs. Savin, is connected with prominent families in New York and Maryland. She has been the guest of friends in this city. She met Mr. Savin, who is a wealthy widower, at a theatre party and other social functions, but no one thought they were more than acquaintances.

Miss Ella Walmsley was to have given a theatre party in honor of her New York friend last evenin. She had invited a number of girl friends to dinner. Soon after the party had assembled, the guest of honor arrived and surprised her friends with the announcement that she had just been married to Mr. Savin.

The bride had been spending a few days with Mrs. Theodore Marburg of Mount Vernon Place. There Mr. Savin called for her yesterday afternoon, and they were driven to the parsonage of the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, where they were married by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Smith.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Mr. Damrosch Conducts at the Metropolitan Opera House.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Mr. Walter Damrosch made his reappearance before a New York audience as a conductor. The orchestra was largely made up of men who have long been associated with Mr. Damrosch, and the results were better than might have been expected by those acquainted with the fact that the conductor has been in retirement much of the time of late. The numbers played by the orchestra were Brahms's "Academic Festival" overture, two Slavic dances by Dvorak, Siegfried's Rhine Journey, the theme and variations from Goldmark's "Ländliche Hochzeit" symphony, the canzonetta from Godard's violin concerto, arranged for strings, a polka mazurka by Strauss, and a galop by Glazounow.

The soloists were Vladimir de Pachmann, pianist, and Clara Butt, contralto. M. de Pachmann played, as he can play it, Chopin's famous concerto in E minor, and aroused great enthusiasm among his hearers. Miss Butt, who was in good voice, sang as her principal number "Divinities du Styx," from Gluck's "Alcesti," and also some songs. She was warmly applauded by the hearers.

At Carnegie Hall there was an audience of moderate size, and the soloists aroused great enthusiasm among his hearers. Emmanuel Wad, pianist, of Baltimore, was heard in the first movement of the Tschaikowsky concerto in B minor, which he played in a hard style, and with a continuous use of the "loud" pedal, which blurred most of his passage work. Mme. Evan Kileski sang "Ocean, thou mighty monster," with considerable abandon, but with a hard, metallic voice and an uncertain attack. Elsa Ruegger was heard in Rubinstein's 'cello concerto, and Signor Carbone sang the prologue from "Pagliacci." The orchestra, under Mr. Saltzborn, played the overture to "William Tell," Bendel's "Snowflake," Liszt's second Hungarian Rhapsody, and the overture to "The Flying Dutchman."

POLICE CALL HIM A BURGLAR.

Arrest of a Man with a Large Sum of Money.

A man alleged to be a burglar, in whose possession were found over $800 in cash and a bank book representing $100 more, was locked up last night in the Elizabeth Street Police Station by Detective Finley and Policeman John W. Finn.

The prisoner gave his name as Henry Ursprung, thirty-six years old, of 140 Bowery, which is a cheap lodging house. He said he was employed by R. Hoe & Co. As he could not account in a satisfactory way for the possession of so much money his story was not believed by the police.

He was found in the hall of 76 Duane Street, and the door had been broken open. In his pockets were also found a gold watch and chain wrapped in an oily piece of newspaper. The money was in a tin box, which was also wrapped in an oil-soaked newspaper.

It was said that the prisoner confessed to Police Captain Titus that he had been confined in the Kings County Penitentiary and was an ex-convict.

GIRL MISSING FOR TWO YEARS.

Police Now Asked to Find Her, as She May Become an Heiress.

Back of a long-delayed report to the police Saturday of the disappearance more than two years ago of Eulalie Dohnart, lies the romance of an old man's love for the missing girl. Four years ago Eulalie Dohnart came to New York from St. Thomas, West Indies, with her parents. The girl was then twenty years old.

At St. Thomas a wealthy Customs House officer had been greatly attached to her since she was a little girl. During the last year of the family's residence in St. Thomas the old man had repeatedly asked the girl to marry him, but on account of the great difference in their ages—he was over sixty-five—her parents had each time refused to give their consent. After the Dohnarts came to America the old suitor sent many letters and presents to the girl, but he was discouraged from doing so.

After leaving St. Thomas, the family went to live in Brooklyn. Miss Dohnart's father having secured a place as chef in a New York hotel. The girl herself was engaged as governess by a Madison Avenue family, but after some time was forced to give up her position on account of ill-health. At home, however, her health did not improved. She was afflicted with hysteria, and was finally told by her doctor that she must go to a hospital. The girl was strongly opposed to this, but after some persuasion on the part of her parents, consented to go to the New York Hospital. She left home two years ago ostensibly for that purpose and has not been heard from since.

About one month ago a letter came, addressed to Miss Dohnart at the residence of her parents, 19 Granite Street, Brooklyn. It was from her old admirer in St. Thomas, begging that she write to him, as he had something of importance to tell her if she replied. This led Mrs. Dohnart to the conclusion that the old man, who is now past seventy, wanted to make her daughter his heir, and she determined to ask the police to take up the search for the girl, which had hitherto been carried on by the girl's parents unaided.

PROGRAMME OF CONGRESS

Roberts Case to Come Up in the House To-day.

THE MESSAGE ON TUESDAY

Both Houses Will Adjourn To-day Out of Respect to Vice President Hobart—The Financial Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Fifty-sixth Congress opens to-morrow, with every prospect of a busy session. The opening week in the House promises to be crowded with stirring events. There is always some glamour in connection with the assembling of a new Congress which is a social as well as a political event. The galleries are crowded, and there is intense interest in the election of the Speaker, the swearing in of members at the bar of the House, the reading of the President's message, the biennial seat-drawing, the introduction of bills and resolutions into the legislative hopper, and the general clearing of decks for action later on. But as the committees are not appointed until just before the holiday recess, no actual business is transacted usually until after the recess.

This year it will be different. At the very threshold of the session will come the contest over the admission of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah, and later in the week the House will plunge into an important and possibly a protracted debate upon the financial bill which was prepared by the Republican leaders last Spring at Atlantic City. The Roberts case has attracted the attention of the whole country. The Republican leaders have adopted a plan of procedure which is designed to prevent Mr. Roberts from taking the oath of office until after the charges in connection with his alleged polygamous practices have been investigated by a special committee. Mr. Taylor of Ohio will make the objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Roberts, and will offer a resolution to refer his case to a special committee.

There is considerable scattered opposition to this method of procedure on the ground that the refusal of the House to permit a Representative-elect bearing proper credentials to be sworn in upon unproved charges would create a bad precedent, and might result in chaos at some future time when political feeling ran high. But there are several precedents for this course in the case of members charged with disloyalty after the war, and these will be used in support of the procedure. Every member of the House has been bombarded with petitions in the Roberts case, and there will undoubtedly be a large majority, without regard to party lines, in support of the plan outlined by the Republican leaders. Owing to the time which will be consumed in the disposition of the Roberts case to-morrow, the drawing of seats, which usually occupies several hours, will probably be postponed until Tuesday.

The announcement of Vice President Hobart's death will probably be made immediately after the Roberts case is disposed of, and the House will adjourn out of respect to his memory. The swearing in of seats and the reading of the President's message will occupy Tuesday. Tuesday night the Republicans will caucus on the financial bill. It is the intention of the Republican leaders to make this a caucus measure and proceed and pass it before the holiday recess. The caucus will determine whether the intention is followed, not to wait for the appointment of the Committee on Banking and Currency, but to bring the bill into the House forthwith, probably under a special order from the Committee on Rules. The debate may begin on Wednesday. The length of time to be given to debate has not yet been determined. By some it is thought that three or four days may suffice.

While the session promises to be upon the whole a busy one in the Senate, the first week will be marked probably by considerable lethargy. Indeed, it would be exceptional if any actual work should be done. On Monday the new Senators will be sworn in, but beyond this nothing will be done. Ordinarily the President's message is received on the first day of the session, but its receipt will be postponed for a day this session out of respect to the memory of Vice President Hobart, whose death Senator Sewell will announce Tuesday little will be done beyond the receipt of the annual message, the present purpose being to adjourn immediately after the reading of the message to give the Republican Senators an opportunity to hold a caucus for the reorganization of the committees. Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted largely to the introduction of bills. There will be probably no session either Friday or Saturday.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
5 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS in any amount from 10 SHARES UPWARD.
WHEAT
In lots of from 1,000 BUSHELS UPWARD.
ACCOUNTS ACCEPTED IN AMOUNTS AS LOW AS $100.
Interest charges never to exceed six per cent. in any money market.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
621 Broadway, Cor. Houston St.
Main Offices: 32 & 34 Broadway.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPT. AT BRANCHES.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
Call or send for our SPECIAL REPORTS on our favorite stocks.

Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF
New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
146 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
231 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Ward, Armstrong & Co.,
20 Gt. WINCHESTER ST., LONDON.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

J. G. Zachry, BONDS
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

MODIFIED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO. AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Kansas City, Suburban Belt R. R. Co.
Consolidated Terminal R. R. Co.
Union Terminal R. R. Co.
Kansas City & Independence Air Line R. R. Co. and the
Port Arthur Channel and Dock Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-named securities and with a view to secure the concurrence of those holders of securities who were represented by the committee of which Mr. Ernst Thalmann was Chairman, known as the New York Committee, the undersigned have modified and amended the plan of reorganization heretofore published and declared operative by it under date of August 17, 1899, under which a majority of the bonds thereby affected had been deposited, and now publish this modified plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks and bonds of the Terminal Companies above mentioned, copies of which with full particulars and details can be obtained at the offices of the depositaries of the committee hereinafter mentioned.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and the bonds and stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and its constituent companies and of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the system under one ownership and management; it being the intention, however, to acquire as soon as possible the title in fee to the properties of the said Belt R. R. Company and Channel & Dock Company in place of the stocks and bonds now representing said properties, which in the first instance will be included in the security of the new first mortgage proposed to be issued.

While the Committee entertains no doubt that all holders of securities included in this plan will deposit hereunder, yet to insure the independence and completeness of the system and to provide against any unexpected neglect or refusal of the holders of the securities of the Kansas City Terminal Companies to so deposit, the Committee has definitely arranged for ample terminals for reaching the same industries and railroads at Kansas City as are now reached by said Suburban Belt Line, and at a cost nearly one-half less than heretofore.

In respect to the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, the Committee has such assurances as satisfy it that the holders of the stock and bonds thereof will accept this amended Plan of Reorganization and promptly deposit hereunder.

Upon the whole system, including main line and both terminals (subject, however, to be reduced in the event that the Kansas City Terminal is not retained) the new Company will issue the following securities:—

$30,000,000 first mortgage fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds, to be secured upon all the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company and temporarily upon the securities now representing the properties of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, but as soon as possible, upon the fee of said properties.

$21,000,000 pref. stock, 4 per cent. non-accum.

$30,000,000 common stock.

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

BONDS.

Besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899,

For the conversion of the existing first mortgage bonds of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds..... $18,000,000

For the conversion of the existing mortgage bonds of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., and its constituent companies, viz.:—

K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at 123 p. c..	$1,330,000
Union Term. R. R. Co. at 100 p. c....	2,000,000
Consol. Term. Co. at 100 per cent....	750,000
K. C. & Indep. Air Line Co., 100 p. c.	300,000

For the conversion of the existing 1st mtge. bonds of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at 50 per cent.... 817,500

To be sold for the necessary cash requirements of the new company..... 3,000,000

To be reserved for the future requirements of the new company..... 3,802,500

Total authorized issue..... $30,000,000

PREFERRED STOCK.

To holders of present first mortgage bonds of K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. at $500 for each $1,000 of said bonds.. $12,000,000

To those of the holders of the present stock of K. C. P. & Gulf R. R. Co. who may pay the sum of $10 with each share deposited by them as a condition for participation in the new company or to the syndicate who may pay the same..... $2,400,000

To provide for the conversion of the first mortgage bonds of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co. and its constituent companies at the rate of $250 of said preferred stock for $1,000 of said bonds, viz.:—

Kansas City Suburban Belt Company.	$250,000
Union Terminal R. R. Company.....	500,000
Consolidated Terminal R. R. Company.	187,500
Kansas City Ind. Air Line R. R. Co.	75,000

To provide for the acquisition of the present capital stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company at the rate of one share of new preferred stock for four shares of said Belt Company stock..... 1,187,500

To provide for the conversion of the first mortgage bonds of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Co. at the rate of $500 of said preferred stock for each $1,000 of existing bonds..... 817,500

To be sold for the necessary cash requirements of the new company..... 3,000,000

Balance..... 582,500

Total issue..... $21,000,000

COMMON STOCK.

To those of the holders of capital stock of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. who may pay the sum of $10 with each share deposited by them as a condition for participation in the new Company or to the syndicate who may pay the same..... $24,000,000

To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at the rate of $75 for each share of the present stock of said company... 3,562,500

To provide for the acquisition of the bonds of the Port A. C. & D. Co. at the rate of $500 of said common stock for each $1,000 of existing bonds..... 817,500

To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at the rate of $75.00 for each share of said stock..... 1,181,250

Balance..... 438,750

Total issue..... $30,000,000

A voting Trust to continue five years to better secure an independent administration of the property has been provided for and stock trust certificates will be issued for the preferred and common stock as above mentioned.

Messrs. John W. Gates, Wm. Edenborn, Herman Sielcken, John Lambert, Louis Fitzgerald, James Stillman, and Samuel R. Shipley have been requested and have consented to serve as such Trustees.

The bonds and stock to be sold, and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten and the sum of $5,900,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above mentioned may become parties to the Reorganization agreement by depositing their securities, ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 20TH, 1899, in either of the following depositaries of this Committee:

Provident Life & Trust Company	Phila.
Seaboard National Bank	New York.
Mercantile Trust Company	New York.
Guardian Trust Company	Chicago.
Kleinwort Sons & Co.	London.
Commerz-Disconto Bank.	Berlin.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kantoor	Amsterdam.
Amsterdamsche Bank	Amsterdam.

for which negotiable certificates of deposit in the usual form will be issued.

No deposit of securities will be received after that date except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Bonds and stocks already deposited with either of the depositaries above named under either of the plans heretofore published will be considered as assenting to the above altered and modified plan and will be held subject thereto, unless depositors exercise their option to withdraw same at any time between December 5th and December 19th, 1899, both inclusive, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the Committee with which they have deposited the same, pursuant to the agreement under which they were so deposited.

It is intended to list upon the Stock Exchange the certificates issued by the New York and Philadelphia depositaries as soon as practicable. The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, and has received the assent and indorsement of the New York Committee, as will be seen by their announcement published herewith.

Dated Philadelphia, November 7, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman,
A. HECKSCHER,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM ELDENBORN,
MAX PAM, Committee.

JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE, 117 W. Sixth St., Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON, Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT, No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee

To the Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company:

The undersigned Committee announces that pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by the agreement of readjustment under which deposits have already been made with its depositaries, and as the result of an agreement with the Reorganization Committee of which Mr. William F. Harrity is Chairman, known as the "Philadelphia Committee," it has altered and modified the plan heretofore adopted by it, and committed the execution of the plan as so altered and modified to said Philadelphia Committee. Copies of this altered and modified plan have been filed with and can be obtained from the several depositaries of this committee, The Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and the Amsterdamsche Bank, of Amsterdam, Holland, both of which companies will now act as depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

The undersigned have accepted said altered and modified plan in respect of all said securities controlled by them individually, and unanimously recommend that all holders of any securities of any of the companies included in this reorganization shall promptly deposit them, subject to the modified plan, with the depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

All securities now on deposit with The Mercantile Trust Company and the Amsterdamsche Bank will be considered as assenting to said altered and modified plan, and will be held subject thereto, except to such extent as depositors may exercise their option to withdraw their securities on and within two weeks after December 5, 1899, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the undersigned Committee, pursuant to the provisions of the agreement under which it is acting. The undersigned Committee having performed its duties, will be dissolved.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The 31st ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th of October, 1899:

Six per cent. bonds to be redeemed.

$100.00 each: Nos. 7, 31, 33, 48, 85, 296, 370, 414, 429, 494, 547, 646, 676, 692, 757.

$500.00 each: Nos. 13, 55, 83, 97, 114, 131, 154, 194, 262, 329, 425, 470, 490, 748, 961, 1,599, 1,603, 1,777, 1,907, 1,999, 2,359 2,873, 2,874, 2,938, 3,207.

$1,000 each: Nos. 102, 133, 173, 241, 268, 373, 378, 456, 509, 579, 745, 821, 889, 906, 941, 986, 997, 1,018, 1,086, 1,087, 1,122, 1,231, 1,336, 1,704, 2,796, 2,828, 3,169, 3,633, 3,717, 4,239, 4,500.

These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1900.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1899.

J. DE TERESA MIRANDA, President.
City of Mexico, November —, 1899.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFFEIFER 18 Wall St.

28 Wall Street.
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
58 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HEXEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST CO.
STANDARD OIL BLDG., 26 B'WAY, N. Y. CITY.
Capital.....$2,500,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$2,630,334
EDWIN GOULD
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, } Vice Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y and Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

HIGH GRADE
GAS AND TRACTION BONDS
WANTED.
COLE, SAUNDERS, 2 Wall Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000.

Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.

This Company is the largest lender on mortgage in the State, and can, therefore, render invaluable service to those who wish to invest in good mortgages.

Receives money on deposit at current rates of interest, issuing its Certificates of Deposit therefor.

The Company acts as Executor, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, or Transfer Agent.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Ass't Treas.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Ass't Sec'y.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES.

George G. Williams,	John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr,	William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Charles A. Peabody, jr.,
Elihu Root,	Woodbury Langdon,
Charles S. Brown,	James D. Lynch,
Louis Windmuller,	Robert Olyphant,
John Jacob Astor,	Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles R. Henderson,	William J. Easton,
Frederick Potter,	John D. Hicks,
Charles Richardson,	Charles Matlack,
Ellis D. Williams,	Clarence H. Kelsey,
	Frank Bailey.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
SURPLUS.....1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge.....President
Heman Dowd.....Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin.....Secretary
Francis C. Prest.....Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal.

Marques de Pinar del Rio.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 7

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty (50) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

63	266	365	531	680	811	920
84	295	388	549	714	812	923
103	296	383	552	716	819	931
153	305	406	553	721	857	932
164	327	463	607	725	874	937
221	350	516	668	779	917	993
252	351	522	675	787	918	995
259						

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, 2d Vice President.
New York, November 1, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD.
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMITH,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force.... $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders.... $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus, $1,000,000
37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
	George Coppell.

Southern States Lumber Company.
Notice is hereby given that twenty-five (25) First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY, Nos. 23, 37, 42, 53, 54, 55, 99, 118, 140, 143, 177, 178, 181, 195, 238, 249, 288, 340, 344, 346, 470, 472, 477, 480, and 498, have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund and will be paid for at the rate of $1,025 per bond, with accrued interest, at the office of Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, on the first day of January, 1900, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
By C. T. BARNEY, President.
December 1st, 1899.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

If under current conditions the security market does not improve, they who have hopes on the bull side can be excused for discouragement. All the bugaboos are out of the way. And nine out of ten factors touching business affairs warrant enthusiasm.

***

To some extent recently Wall Street sentiment has been affected by representations that serious setbacks threaten the iron trade; and on the theory that as iron goes so stock market values should go, there has been some Stock Exchange "conservatism." But it was amply shown (on the very highest practical authorities) in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that instead of disturbance, or even slackening tendencies in the iron trade, there is actual increase in activity, prospect of still better prices—virtual certainty that present good times are to be continued a long time.

It is, indeed, probable that the facts as they are will become assertive stock marketwise, and it may even be that the iron and steel stocks will become leaders in market value improvement. Surely better basis for betterment could hardly be asked than was contained in the official statement quoted yesterday in THE TIMES's news columns that representative properties like the National Steel, American Tin Plate, and Steel Hoop Companies are earning from 15 to 25 per cent. on their common stocks, after making the full allowances required for preferred shares. Such records are simply phenomenal.

***

During this week it is probable—practically certain—that details of an inspiriting character will be made plain in the New York Central-Pennsylvania-Baltimore and Ohio deal; and one result will appear in new activity in the whole group of involved properties. Foreign buying of New York Central and Pennsylvania may not only continue, but grow larger. Baltimore and Ohio issues are being sold by similar interests.

***

The fact that Northern Pacific common's dividend is to be increased will probably be confirmed officially this week.

WILL DIRECTORS RESIGN?

As a result of the recent extraordinary stock market gyrations of Leather Trust shares there are likely to be official developments not altogether agreeable. Quiet reports current have it that prominent Directors are to resign.

It is explained that this action is due wholly to the free and easy way that the credit of the company has been trifled with by Stock Exchange manipulators.

Another result may be official announcement that the much mooted "readjustment plan" for satisfying preferred stockholders as to overdue and unpaid dividends is to be abandoned. Some strong interests are evidently very much irritated, feeling that they have suffered discreditable treatment.

If the "readjustment plan" is put aside there is likely, upon the other hand, to be aggressive litigation at the instance of preferred stockholders over unpaid dividends.

BUSINESS NEVER BETTER.

Mr. Warner Miller is another optimist in respect to present business conditions and the outlook for the future. He says:

"In all my business career times were never better than they are now. Of course prices are not so high now as they were after the war, but then there has been such a great improvement in machinery and the like that we are able to turn out goods much more quickly and more cheaply, and probably the ratio of our profits is as great as when prices were higher.

"There is a wonderful activity in business the world over, and so far as home conditions are concerned, I can see no chance of any let-up in activity—unless, indeed, it be through some untoward circumstance, such as the election of Bryan, which is inconceivable.

"As for the paper manufacturing business, it is very active, because of the great demand, and prices are firm and advancing."

NEW EQUIPMENT.

Much more new equipment was ordered by various railroad companies last week. Among the orders reported were:

Pennsylvania, 500 cars; Laurel Hill Car and Coal Company, Chicago, 100 cars; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 50 ballast cars; Duluth and Iron Range, 100 flat cars; Lehigh Valley, 25 poultry cars, 30 caboose cars; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, 600 box cars; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 1,500 freight cars; Chicago and Alton, 500 box cars; Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, 500 box cars, 200 flat cars, and 200 furniture cars; Illinois Central, 1,000 flat cars; Southern Pacific, 28 passenger cars; Ann Arbor, 200 coal cars; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 10 freight locomotives.

SUCCESS TAKES TIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

They who complain of the way in which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system is managed and run at the present time, should reflect that this great combination of roads running over so much territory in a city of immense distances has not existed quite a year yet, and that it requires time and patience to perfect such a great organization. Mr. John D. Crimmins and Mr. W. C. Whitney, with all their constructive and executive ability, were several years in getting the Metropolitan into its present running shape by which it grinds out tons of nickels day and night.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, too, has a constant shower of nickels, and is increasing in earnings all the time, for over five miles of new dwellings will be built in Brooklyn next year. With the great increase in street traction traffic, I expect that Brooklyn Rapid Transit will sell in two years at 200, with the present capital stock doubled. As to the immediate future, those who buy the stock and do not mind raids on it will get par for it this year—if not this month. The Standard Oil people a month ago bought 50,000 shares and gave a check for $4,000,000 for it. B.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of the company, details of which will be found in another column.

G. W. VANDERBILT'S PLANS.

Staten Island Reports Say He Will Build Houses at Clifton.

Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, it is reported on Staten Island, is about to build several fine houses at Vanderbilt Avenue and Centre Street, Clifton, and that later on he will build several houses in the neighborhood of the Fox Hills Golf House, the Staten Island Cricket Club and Baseball Club.

Mr. Vanderbilt, it is said, has placed the plans for his houses in the hands of four Staten Island contractors and builders for estimates, and that they are expected to be filed with Commissioner of Buildings Daniel Campbell very soon.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:08	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...6:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:14	Gov. Isl'd...8:31	H. Gate...10:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:46	Gov. Isl'd...8:59	H. Gate...10:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lorcoln, Nassau.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores...	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Aller, Bremen.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Beverly, Inagua, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples.....	.....	.....
San Marcos, Galveston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton...	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, &c.....	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

Caracas, La Guayra.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Finance, La Guayra.....	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool.....	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp.....	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples.....	.....	.....
San Marcos, Galveston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton...	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 25 and up to Dec.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE
OF
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE
OF
LANDS and TENEMENTS
within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.
FOR
UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2d, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1899 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1900, as provided by Section 910 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1899, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1900, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the second day of October, 1899, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1899 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—DANIEL ROSENBERG, plaintiff, against EMIL GOLDNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased, sold under the direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executor and Trustee," dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the numbers (13) thirteen, (14) fourteen, (15) fifteen, (16) sixteen, and (17) seventeen, Block No. 2,912.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1899.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Wendover Avenue.

151.85			
94.85			
Washington Ave.	80.10	19.2	
		100 ft.	123.
		100 ft.	
	100.85	19.2	

Centre line.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,374.70, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.74, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,524 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, and interest from July 12, 1899, at 6%.

Dated New York, 18th day of November, 1899.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

n20-2aw8wM&F&d11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM B. ODELL, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob D. Odell, deceased, plaintiff, against TERENCE KIERNAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the fifth day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-third Street distant eighty feet ten inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) and Ninety-third Street; running thence easterly along Ninety-third street nineteen feet two inches; thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street nineteen feet two inches; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. The westerly side wall of said building being a party wall.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1899.

CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.

DE GROVE & PHILLIPS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

93rd Street.

80.10	19.2		
9th Avenue, (now Columbus Avenue.)	100 ft.	100 ft.	N
	19.2	Centre line.	

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-five 81-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $370.00, with interest from the 8th day of November, 1899, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount for taxes and water rates upon the same property is $450.00, with interest thereon to be added.

CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM V. HOOKEY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those four certain lots of land situated on the northerly side of 137th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 137th Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and 137th Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 137th and 138th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of 137th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of 137th Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

		N
Lenox Av.	98.11	100
	80.11	100
300		100

137th Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the same is to be sold, together with costs and allowances, is $4,637.40 and interest, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and water rates is $505.28 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to mortgages and accrued interest to date of sale, approximately aggregating $56,100.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.

n27-2aw3wM&W&d18

THE DEAF CURED FREE
next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN CROSBY BROWN, plaintiff, against JAMES BROWN POTTER, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Maria H. Tod; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Elizabeth M. Cary; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Grace Howard Potter; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for the benefit of Sarah Benedict Brown; Sarah Benedict Brown, George Hunter Brown, James Brown Potter, Ashton Howard Potter, Bertha Cranston Potter, Mary Louisa Potter, Grace Howard Potter, (the youngest,) Grace D. Nicoll and Benjamin Nicoll, her husband; James Brown Lord and Mary Townsend Lord, his wife; Elsie Brown Lord, William Brown Lord, James Brown, George Hunter Brown, Junior; Daniel Wheeler Brown, Murray Syng Brown, William Adams Brown, Eliza Coe Moore, Mary M. Brown, James Crosby Brown, Thatcher M. Brown, Amy Brighthurst Brown, Anne Urquhart Potter, Courtland Nicoll, Elsie Nicoll, James Cooper Lord, Angelica Schuyler Brown, Evelyn Brown, Ursula Walcott Brown, John Crosby Brown, Junior; William Adams Brown, Junior; Dorothea Moore, John Crosby Brown Moore, Mary Elizabeth Brown, James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary Louisa Potter, deceased; John Crosby Brown, William Adams Brown, and James Crosby Brown, as original and substituted trustees of the trust created by the Twelfth Article of the will of James Brown for the benefit of Mary Elizabeth Brown, and Adele Quartley Brown, defendants.

I, Charles Frank Runk, duly appointed referee by order of this court dated the 19th day of October, 1899, and entered herein on the 20th day of October, 1899, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who, at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property sought to be partitioned herein, and which is hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 6th day of December, 1899, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and County of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The said premises are described as follows:

First. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known as Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street in said city, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the easterly line of Hanover Street, running thence easterly along said southerly line of Wall Street 57 feet 8 inches, to land formerly of The American Insurance Company; thence southwesterly along said land formerly of The American Insurance Company, 114 feet 1 inch, to land formerly of Anson Blake; thence westerly along said land formerly of Anson Blake, 7 feet 5 inches; thence in a northwardly direction 1 foot 2 inches to a point on the southerly line of the southerly wall of the buiing on the premises hereby described distant 5 inches westwardly from the southeasterly corner of the said building; thence westwardly along said southerly line of said southerly wall 4 feet 10½ inches to a turn; thence westwardly still along said southerly line 4 feet 11 inches; thence northwardly 4 inches to the middle line of a certain old party wall; thence westwardly through the middle line of said party wall 35 feet 2 inches to the easterly line of Hanover Street, and thence northwardly along said easterly line of Hanover Street 12½ feet 3 inches to the said corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the easterly line of Hanover Street, the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said James Brown by two certain deeds, one thereof dated April 24, 1843, made by Maurice Power and Catharine Louisa, his wife, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 440 of Conveyances, page 99, October 10th, 1843, and the other thereof dated April 18, 1864, made by George D. Post and others, as executors of the last will and testament of Allison Post, deceased, recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 897 of Conveyances, page 588, May 27, 1864.

Subject to the restrictions contained in a deed made by The American Insurance Company to Joel Post dated February 6th, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 350 of Conveyances, page 145, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between James Brown and Joseph Sampson, dated May 31st, 1843, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,262 of Conveyances, page 385, January 17, 1890, and the other thereof between Adele de Talleyrand Perigord Duchesse de Dino and James M. Brown and others, as trustees of Sarah B. Brown and also of Margaretta Hunter Lord, under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated July 31, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,290 of Conveyances, page 200, March 6, 1890.

Together also with the privileges and subject to the restrictions contained in an agreement between Joel Post and Anson Blake, dated May 5, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 262 of Cons., page 100, May 7th, 1830, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between John B. Lynch and others and James M. Brown and others, as trustees for Sarah B. Brown and also of Margaretta Hunter Lord, under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated August 3, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 2,262 of Cons., page 381, January 17, 1890, and the other thereof between Agnes Lynch and James M. Brown and others, as such trustees, dated August 3, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office in Sec. 1, Liber 2 of Cons., page 240, February 21st, 1891.

Second. All that certain block, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of East 13th Street and Avenue D, running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Avenue D to the southerly line of East 14th Street; thence eastwardly along said southerly line of East 14th Street to the westerly line of Tompkins Street; thence southwardly along said easterly line of Tompkins Street to the northerly line of East 13th Street; thence westwardly along said northerly line of East 13th Street to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all rights to wharfage, cranage, use of slips and piers appertaining to the said premises.

And said James Brown also died seized of all lands lying between East 13th Street, East 14th Street, Tompkins Street, and the East River, together with a certain right, title, and interest in and to all the lands under water lying eastward of Tompkins Street and between the continuations of East 13th and East 14th Streets and the exterior boundary line of the lands under water conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by the Commissioner of the Land Office, by grant dated September 28, 1871.

Subject to certain covenants contained in a grant from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 447 of Conveyances, page 338.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Referee.

c23-1aw6wM&d4

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER J. HUNT against PATRICK COSGRIFF, Winifred Dyer and Michael Dyer, her husband; Winifred Cosgriff, Margaret Latus and Philip Latus, her husband; Kate Cosgriff, Bridget Cosgriff, Annie Lucas and Edward Lucas, her husband; Catherine Barry, Martin Duffy and Ellen Duffy, his wife; Thomas Muldoon, Martin Muldoon, Mary Ellen Muldoon, Martin Flanagan and Rosanna Flanagan, his wife; Michael Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife; Mary Hunt, Patrick Hunt, Mary A. Hicks, Mary A. Hodge and Robert T. Hodge, her husband; Peter Howden, Catherine Howden, Winifred Howden, the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, Mary C. Hunt, the wife of the plaintiff; Peter J. Hunt, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John G. Cosgriff, deceased; Maria Cosgriff, (if unmarried and living,) if married, then John Doe, her husband, (the name John Doe being fictitious, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and if the said Maria Cosgriff be dead, her unknown legal representatives and unknown heirs; Mary Ann Eardley and John Eardley, her husband; John Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife, and Ann Silcock.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action, by order of this court, made and entered herein and dated the third day of October, 1899, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 14th day of December, 1899, at my office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Room No. 25 to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due thereupon, or by reason thereof. The premises are described in the complaint in the above-entitled action as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Bank Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point two hundred and thirty feet westerly from the southwest corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets, and running thence southerly along the property late of Duncan Kennedy ninety-five feet; thence running westerly on a line parallel with Bank Street twenty-five feet; thence running northerly to Bank Street, as aforesaid, ninety-five feet, and thence running easterly on the southerly side of Bank Street aforesaid twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of the Third Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and four inches (partly through a party wall) to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Pine Street, New York City.

c30-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899.

CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

jy10-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET FERRY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DUSENBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 7th Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Monroe Street, beginning at a point at a distance of two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, at right angles, from the westerly side of Jackson Street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Monroe Street, twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length twenty-five (25) feet, and one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, bounded westerly by the land now or late of Henry Laight, northerly by Monroe Street, easterly by land now or late of Alexander Hamilton, and southerly by land now or late of Edward Laight, containing in front and rear each twenty-five (25) feet, and extending in length one-half of the distance to Cherry Street, be the said dimensions more or less.

Also all those certain lots, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant two hundred and ninety-three (293) feet easterly from corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 24th Street with the easterly line of 11th Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet; thence southerly and parallel with 11th Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of 24th Street; thence southerly along the northerly line of 24th Street, fifty-seven (57) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 24th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above. The street numbers of the first parcel are 533 and 535 West 24th Street, and that of the second parcel is 208 Monroe Street.

Monroe Street. 225.9

	25	N	
Eleventh Avenue.	57	98.9	Jackson Street.
	25		
	293	57	

West 24th Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments on the first parcel is $2,155, and on the second parcel is $4,590, which are to be allowed to the purchasers out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, November 24th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES J. COULTER, plaintiff, against THOMAS C. LISK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 12th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, with the building thereon, designated by the lot numbers 16 and 17 on a map entitled "Map of eighty-seven choice lots, situated at Bedford Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City," October, 1889, George C. Hollerith, civil engineer and city surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, which said two lots are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue distant 244 feet and 57-100 of a foot northeasterly from the intersection of the northeasterly side of Traverse Street and the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue, running thence northwesterly at right angles to Briggs Avenue 133 feet and 61-100 of a foot; thence northeasterly parallel with Briggs Avenue 50 feet; thence southeasterly at right angle to Briggs Avenue 149 feet and 4-100 of a foot to the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Bainbridge Avenue 72 feet and 40-100 of a foot to the point of beginning, be said several distances or dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed by the said plaintiff to the said defendant, Thomas C. Lisk, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and said mortgage being a purchase money mortgage given to secure part of the purchase price or consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

		N	
	149.04		
Bainbridge Ave.	50	133.61	
	244.57	52.40	

Travers Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,250.03, with interest thereon from November 3, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $407.79, with interest from November 14, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $183.82 and interest.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

n20-2aw3wM&F&d12

SUPREME COURT, NOS. —— EAST 94TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MICHAEL M. KESHIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 11th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence on a southeasterly line about ten feet and six inches to a point distant eighty-eight feet eight and one-half inches northerly from the northerly line of Ninety-fourth Street; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, twelve feet; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-fourth Street thirty-nine feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, forty-nine feet and six inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1899.

EDWIN BALDWIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

		N	
3rd Avenue.	98.8½	10.8	39.6
	88.8½		100.8½
	275.		49.6

94th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $10,790.89, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $200.91.

EDWIN BALDWIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n29-2aw8wM&W&d11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; running thence northerly parallel with said Fifth Avenue one hundred and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known as and by the street number of Three East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, New York City.

Dated New York, November 16, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MEYER AUERBACH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 3 East 132d Street:

133d Street.

		N	
Fifth Avenue.	20		
	99.11		
	99.11		
	90	20	

132d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,402.29-100, with interest thereon from the 16th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $638.20 and interest. Sale is made subject to monthly hirings by tenants.

Dated New York, 16th day of November, 1899.

MEYER AUERBACH, Referee.

n20-2aw3wM&S&dec11

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, as Trustee for Nelson Brown, under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. POPE et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant twenty-five feet six and one-half inches southwardly from the southeastwardly corner of Fifty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence easterwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, thence westwardly, parallel or nearly so with Eighty-first Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1886, and recorded September 18th, 1886, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 933 Park Avenue, and the following is a diagram thereof:

81st Street.

		N	
4th, or Park, Avenue.	25.6½	25.6½	
	100		
	100		
	25.6½	25.6½	

Ridge Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $24,433.34, with interest thereon from the third day of November, 1899, besides the costs and allowance amounting to $380.40, with interest thereon from November 4th, 1899, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the Referee out of the purchase money or allowed to the purchaser is:

Taxes for 1897	$378.00
Taxes for 1898	361.80
Taxes for 1899	496.06
Water rent by meter since Feb. 14, 1898, amount not fixed, to which should be added the interest on said amounts respectively.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.	

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to December 21, 1899, at same hour and place.—New York, Nov. 29, 1899. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee. ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EMILY B. SHIRK, Anna Williams, Matilda E. Webb, Emma L. Mallon, Elizabeth Esling, Harry H. Baeder, Josephine Barton, Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, as executor of the last will, &c., of RACHEL ANN BAEDER, deceased; Julia Baeder, as executrix of the last will, &c., of Charles B. Baeder, deceased; the heirs and next of kin of William A. Baeder, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Emily B. Shirk of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1887, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said William A. Baeder, late of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

c30-1aw6wM&d11

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

GOING ABROAD? GAZE'S
High-class Escorted Tours.
56th year.
Dec., Jan., and Feb. to France, Italy, Paris & London, 50 Days, $310, and 67 Days, $495. Jan. 27, Feb. 10, to Italy, EGYPT, PALESTINE, Turkey and Greece., 76 Days, $600, and 93 Days, $720.
Also other tours; programmes post free.
Nile Tours by newest, finest steamers, $171.50.
Apply at once. Independent travel tickets everywhere. "Tourist Gazette," 100 pp., on travel, 5c. stamp.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic..Dec. 6, Noon|Cymric.....Jan. 3
Oceanic..Dec. 13, 2 PM|Germanic..Jan. 10, Noon
Teutonic..Dec. 27, Noon|Oceanic.....Jan. 24
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Umbria...Dec. 9, 10 AM|Campania..Dec. 30, 2 PM
Lucania..Dec. 16, 2 PM|Umbria...Jan. 6, 9 AM
Etruria..Dec. 23, 10 AM|Lucania..Jan. 13, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN

Upholstery Department.

Fourth Floor.

About 400 pairs, Point Arabe and Renaissance Lace Curtains,—in sets of four to eight pairs,—new designs,—3½ yards long,
$6.50, $8.50 and $11.50 per pair.

Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and Point Arabe Lace Bed Sets,—spread and Pillow Shams or Bolster Cover,
$12.50, $18.00 & $25.00 per set;
Usual price $16.75 to $35.00

Portières,—Satin Lamballe and Satin Derby,—50 inches wide,—3 yards long.—Colors:—crimson, rose, sage, nile, terra-cotta, empire green and light blue,
$9.75 per pair.

Hazara Phulkaris,—for draping,—richly embroidered. Numerous antique specimens. Average sizes 4 feet x 10 feet 6 inches,
$10.00 and $15.00 each.

Damascus and India print, table covers, scarfs and draperies,
45, 65 and 95 cents each.

Tapestry Cushion Covers, 24 inches square,—brocade, brocatelle, taffetas, damas, velours and various oriental stuffs,
25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts. and $1.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

NEW CLUE IN MURDER CASE

Detectives at Work Again on Seventeenth Street Mystery.

MIDWIFE WHO DISAPPEARED

Policeman's Wife Hears Some Stories About Mrs. Alma Landgraf, Who Suddenly Went West.

Capt. McClusky and his detectives are investigating another clue in the mysterious case of the unknown young woman parts of whose dismembered body were found in this city in October. The investigation was started as a result of a report made to Police Headquarters by Patrolman William D. Mott of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. Mott lives at 349 East Forty-first Street. His wife is acquainted with Mrs. Elizabeth Noll, a dressmaker, who lives next door. Mrs. Noll told Mrs. Mott that she had made a dress for Mrs. Alma Landgraf, a midwife, who lived at 64 Prospect Place, and that Mrs. Landgraf suddenly left town a few days after the finding of the first fragment of the body on West Seventeenth Street.

Patrolman Mott, when informed of this, visited 64 Prospect Place. He found that Mrs. Landgraf, her four children, a "Dr." Klinger, and her servant girl, Barbara Hough, had all moved away on Oct. 20, after Mrs. Landgraf had sold the good-will of her business and part of the furniture to Mrs. Anna Bucholz. When Mrs. Bucholz moved in she found that the walls, carpets, and furniture were saturated with kerosene oil. In the cellar her husband discovered hundreds of blood-stained rags and papers. Quicklime had been strewn over the top of this rubbish and had eaten part of it away. There was also a wooden box containing plaster of paris.

Continuing his inquiries, Mott learned that on Sept. 1, 1899, Mrs. Landgraf had taken a two years' lease of the premises, but left the house six weeks later. She said she was going to San Francisco, but, instead, went to Denver, where, as late as Nov. 28, she was advertising her trade in the papers of that city. Her husband, John Landgraf, had a silversmith's shop in Pearl Street until a few days ago, when he suddenly went away. He occupied a furnished room near his wife's former home, and on Nov. 23, his birthday, called upon Mrs. Bucholz and showed a letter from Denver, written by Mrs. Landgraf, in which she said: "I may get some good business, but whatever happens I'll never do what I did in New York again." When he read this, Landgraf, as alleged, jumped to his feet and exclaimed excitedly, "No, by God; if she does it again she can get in any kind of trouble for all I care."

Mrs. Landgraf, Mott further learned, had an unusually large number of patients, who came to her house after dark in carriages. Mrs. Steger, who lives across the way from 64 Prospect Place, said that a few days before the first part of the dismembered body of the young woman was found, she saw a carriage draw up in front of Mrs. Landgraf's place at midnight. A man who got out of the vehicle was assisted by "Dr." Klinger in carrying a young woman from it into the house. Mrs. Bucholz said that when Mrs. Landgraf moved away she looked very pale and carried out several times. "Oh, why must I leave my nice home!" she said to Mrs. Bucholz: "I shouldn't wonder if some people say I'm going away because I had something to do with cutting up the woman every one is talking about." Mrs. Bucholz suggested that Mrs. Landgraf would probably soon return, but the latter exclaimed: "No, indeed, I'll never come back. If any one asks for me, tell him I've gone to Europe for my health."

The neighbors said that during the height of the excitement over the finding of the parts of the young woman's body, Mrs. Landgraf told her friends that a crime of that kind would give a death blow to the midwife business in New York. When Capt. McClusky on Oct. 10 announced that he intended to search the houses of all midwives Mrs. Landgraf said she dreaded such an ordeal. It was then she called upon Mrs. Bucholz and announced that she was going away at once. She seemed to be very nervous.

Mrs. Noll, the dressmaker, tells fortunes by cards, and she told Mrs. Landgraf her fortune. It was to the effect that a young woman would die in Mrs. Landgraf's house, and the death would get Mrs. Landgraf into trouble. When she heard this Mrs. Landgraf, it is said, turned pale. Then Mrs. Noll said the cards showed that "Dr." Klinger would meet a sudden death. Thereupon "Dr." Klinger, who was present, ordered her from the house. Mrs. Noll said further that a young woman was brought to Mrs. Landgraf's about Oct. 1 by a San Francisco midwife, and that Babbie Hough, the servant girl, declared the woman was the sickest she had ever seen, but Babbie didn't know what had become of her.

Still another story Patrolman Mott learned was that on one occasion the Landgrafs quarrelled, and that Mrs. Landgraf threatened to reveal something about her husband, whereupon he replied that if she did so he would tell all he knew about her.

When Mott had got thus far in his investigation he reported the matter to his Captain, and then repeated the story at Police Headquarters to Capt. McClusky, who detailed a number of detectives to follow up the case. They first tried to locate the servant girl Babbie in order to get from her all she knew about the young woman who was brought to Mrs. Landgraf's by the San Francisco midwife. They traced her to the home of her cousin in East Twelfth Street, and thence to a bakery, where she remained only one night. When she left here she said she expected to get work with a family in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. She did not return, and her cousin still has her trunk.

Mrs. Pohs, a dressmaker in East Thirteenth Street, says that Babbie ordered a dress, and was to have tried it on last Monday, but did not do so. An uncle of the girl keeps a saloon on Second Avenue. He says that he has not seen her in over a week. The detectives so far have been unable to find Babbie.

"Dr." Klinger, it is said, represented that he was studying medicine at Bellevue Hospital, but no one there ever heard of him. It is believed that he is now with Mrs. Landgraf in Denver. On Saturday the detectives questioned and cross-questioned Mrs. Bucholz. They also made a thorough examination of the premises.

Mrs. Landgraf is a native of Germany. She came to this country eighteen years ago. She did a large business while in New York City. Two weeks before she left town she was arrested for keeping a lying-in hospital, but gave bail, and her case has not been called for trial. Some of the detectives attach very little importance to the stories told about her. They say that it is not likely that a woman implicated in a murder case would re-establish herself in the same business and under the same name in another city, and advertise for patients in the newspapers. They add that this clue, like all the others in this mystery, will probably amount to nothing.

Our "Patrol" shoe is now "on the beat," and it beats any other patrol shoe now on the market, because we've taken apart all those worth taking, and put the best parts in our shoe. $4.

Water can't find a pinhole entrance anywhere in our Waterproof shoes, except into the top or through the eyelets. $5.

Low shoes are the easiest put on and off; much easier when on; give a chance for a little color—spats. Low shoes $4.50; spats $1.

Every good kind of shoes for man—little or big—is here.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RARE MONKEY IN THE PARK.

Director Smith Entertaining a Gibbon, One of the Greatest Curiosities Ever Under His Care.

In the monkey house in Central Park may now be seen a gibbon, or species of long-armed ape, which John W. Smith, Director of the menagerie, pronounces one of the greatest curiosities ever committed to his care. The monkey arrived Saturday afternoon in a hansom cab, and was introduced to Head Keeper Peter Shannon in Mr. Smith's office. He walked upright hand in hand with his new guardian to the house, where he was put into a cage all by himself.

Thousands looked at him yesterday without knowing what a distinguished visitor he is, for he did not feel at home in his new quarters, and for the greater part of the time huddled disconsolately against the side of his cage. So rare are these creatures that modern books contain no adequate description of them, and Mr. Smith was compelled to go back in his library to a compiled work on natural history published in 1834 before he could learn much about him. There he read the following:

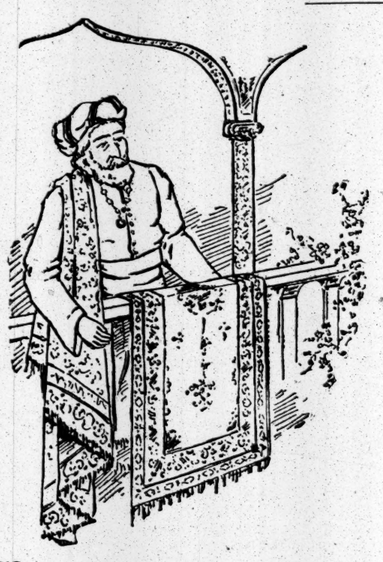
"Always keeps in an erect position even when it walks upon all fours, its arms being as long as its body and its legs put together. We have seen one of these animals alive. It had no appearance of any tail. It had a circle of bushy hair all around the face which gave it a very remarkable appearance. Its eyes were large and sunk in its head, its face resembling that of a man tanned, and its ears well proportioned. This ape appeared to us to be of a gentle and tractable disposition. Its motions were neither rash nor precipitate. It was fed on bread, fruit, almonds, &c., and calmly received the fruit that was presented to it. It was very averse to cold and wet weather, and did not live long after being brought from its native country. It is a native of the East Indies, and particularly found along the coasts of Coromandel, Malacca, and the Molucca Islands."

This gibbon is placed on exhibition by its owner, but Mr. Smith says that he will keep it at least six months, the department setting that limit in order to prevent citizens from using the menagerie as a free boarding place for strange pets. This specimen is two feet four inches tall.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that the work of transferring the hippopotamus Iris to the steamship Bulgaria, on which she is to sail to-morrow from Hoboken, to take her place in Hagenback's "zoo" at Hamburg, would be undertaken the first thing this morning. She will be moved on a truck, and it lies largely with herself whether the task be an easy or hard one. She is the third of the progeny of Murphy and Caliph. One has already preceded her to Hamburg, and another is in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Rugs, Lace Curtains, Portieres! | Rugs, Lace Curtains, Portieres! | Rugs, Lace Curtains, Portieres!

O'Neill's.



An Advanced Holiday Sale of

Rugs, Lace Curtains and Silk Portieres!

We open the Christmas trading season here this morning by making a most remarkable offering of Rugs, Curtains and Portieres—an offering that will enable you to purchase a useful and appropriate Christmas gift for far less money than you would pay ordinarily. You know the quality of the goods we sell. Read these prices! They tell the whole story.

Rugs.

Medium Karabaghs, from 15 to 20 square feet, regular value from $10.00 to $15.00,
4.75 to 6.75 each.

Medium Shirvans, from 16 to 18 square feet, worth from $15.00 to $20.00 each,
7.50 to 10.00 each.

Anatolian Mats, very fine quality and in good condition, all new goods, worth $7.50,
3.50 each.

Also a choice selection of fine Kirmans, Bagdads, Kelims, Jim Jims, Cashmeres and Carpet sizes, at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Lace Bed Sets.

A special lot purchased just for this sale—the real kind, not the imitation. These are worth $15.00 set, but you can buy them at this sale for
7.98 set.

Lace Curtains.

A special lot of Real Renaissance Curtains, all beautiful patterns, regular value $10.00,
6.48 pair.

Irish Point Curtains in very fine designs, worth $8.00 pair, for this sale
5.98 pair.

New Christmas Portieres.

These goods were made for next season's trade, and at these prices are great bargains.

Heavy Silk Ribbed Portieres, with heavy fringed valance, latest designs, worth $15.00, for this sale
9.25 pair.

Satin Derby Portieres, best quality, nothing to surpass them in style and color, worth $22.50, for this sale
14.75 pair.

Fine Double-faced Silk Frou-Frous, the real goods, with handsome fringes, all colorings, worth $22.50, for this sale
17.50 pair.

☞ All Cash Purchases except Bicycles and Sewing Machines delivered free to any railroad station within One Hundred Miles of New York City.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

COTTON SHEETS,
PILLOW CASES.
UTICA MILLS.

SHEETS.

Sizes.	Plain.	Hemstitched.
63x93½	42c.	50c. each
72x93½	48c.	56c. "
81x93½	54c.	62c. "
81x99	56c.	64c. "
90x99	62c.	70c. "

PILLOW CASES.

Sizes.	Plain.	Hemstitched.
45x38½	12½c.	17c. each
50x38½	14c.	18c. "
54x38½	15c.	19c. "

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MEMORIAL CUBAN ASYLUM.

A Movement Started in Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church—In Memory of Mrs. Thurston.

A movement for the raising of funds for a proposed memorial orphan asylum for Cuban children, which shall bear the name of Mrs. Thurston, wife of Senator John M. Thurston, who died shortly after a visit she made to Cuba, was started last night in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the Thurston Memorial Association.

The name of the proposed home is to be the Thurston Home for Orphans and Homeless Children in Cuba, and Gen. Van Der Voort of Nebraska, one of the managers of the Cuban Mail Steamship Company, has offered a tract of ground for the institution. It is proposed to raise a fund before the opening of Congress and to get the work practically started on it in a few months.

Gen. Van Der Voort and Mrs. G. E. Andrews of Echo Lake, N. J., were the speakers last night at the evening service in the Madison Avenue Church. Mrs. Andrews, who is the wife of a clergyman, conceived the plan of caring for the homeless children of Cuba, and thought a practical way of making it a possibility would be to make it a memorial of Mrs. Thurston. She interested Gen. Van Der Voort in the project, he having been a friend of Mrs. Thurston. The nucleus of a fund has already been subscribed in Nebraska. It is proposed to carry on the work all over the country.

Gen. Van Der Voort in his speech told of the large number of orphans in Cuba and of the need of some institution to care for them. The home was to be an industrial school, he said, as well as a mission. It was especially fitting, he thought, that the work should be started as a memorial to Mrs. Thurston, whose death, he said, her friends all believed was caused by a broken heart, the result of her visit to Cuba and seeing with her own eyes the conditions there.

Mrs. Andrews dwelt on the religious reasons for the home, saying that a Protestant institution of some kind was needed, and that if American money was not sent down to help the Cuban orphans, and American missionaries to train them to habits of thrift, more lives of Americans would be sacrificed in quelling disturbances.

The Rev. Dr. T. A. Howland, Treasurer of the association, also spoke. Col. Ray, one of the officers, also said a few words.

Dr. John E. Bushnell of the church presided. He recommended the work to his congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, he said, will be sent to Cuba to start work as soon as possible.

The collection was devoted to the fund, and contribution slips were handed around upon which many of the members of the church pledged themselves to give larger amounts. It was announced that any contributions to the fund might be sent to Dr. Howland, at 64 Bible House, this city.

Mr. Cleveland to Preside.

A meeting in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will be held in Madison Square Garden this evening. Ex-President Grover Cleveland will preside. Addresses on the general subject of negro education and the special work of the Tuskegee Institute will be made by Walter H. Page, formerly of North Carolina and late editor of The Atlantic Monthly; William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, a Tuskegee Trustee, and Dr. Booker T. Washington, President of the institute. Plantation songs will be sung by a quartet of Tuskegee students.

Balance of this season's
Novelty Dress Goods,
at greatly reduced prices
Also a variety of
Plain & Fancy Fabrics
in
Dress Lengths,
at ½ original value.
Special for
Monday & Tuesday, Dec. 4th & 5th.
Zibeline Plaids,
50 inches wide,
75 cts.
per yard.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

J. Jacquin & Co.
28 West 23d St., New York,
Are now SELLING OUT their entire stock of choicest trimmed and untrimmed
MILLINERY GOODS,
owing to the termination of their lease.
Sale to commence this Monday morning and to continue until December 30th, when premises must be vacated, as Stern Bros. will then occupy the same.
All goods reduced to ONE-HALF of their FORMER PRICES.

GREATEST WARMTH, LEAST WEIGHT
Jaeger
PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for illustrated Catalogue.
New York: {16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

INDIGESTION.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves the sense of fullness, distress and pain in the stomach after meals. Makes digestion natural and easy.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

CARPETS.
Great Clearing-up Sale
in all different grades of odd pieces and patterns that we do not intend duplicating.
ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.
RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Complete assortment, both foreign and domestic, from a small mat to the largest carpet sizes.
Special Sale of
CHENILLE RUGS,
woven in one piece in large carpet sizes, at
$25.00 each.
These Rugs are equal in effect to an Oriental.
LACE CURTAINS
and Upholstery Goods in endless variety at prices that will insure immediate sale.
FURNITURE.
Odd pieces and odd Parlor Suites, our own upholstering.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO
Sixth Ave. & 13th & 14th Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Old Father Santa Claus
never had much difficulty in replenishing his stores here, as we always prepare such a variety of quaint, rich and dainty pieces—suitable gifts for the occupants of every room.
But this week will see the choicest designs picked from our stock. Many beautiful specimens were ahead of the fashion, and not knowing with what reception they would meet, we made but few of each. These have captivated the holiday shoppers, so if you want a share in this beauty, do not longer delay, but immediately
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

EARL & WILSON'S
Trade Mark E & W Mark
Dress Shirts
Are the Best.
PERFECT
in every detail.
CORRECT IN FIT.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE (The House That Jack Built) Broadway and 29th St.
To-night Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. and Chorus of 40, in Hoddy Dotty

PROCTOR'S 23d St. MARIE TAVARY. 15, 25, 50c. Mov'g Pictures (new) DE FORREST'S WILSON FAMILY, &c. Cont. Perf.

PALACE 58th and 3d Av. EZRA KENDALL, 15, 25, 50c. HALL & STALEY. Moving Pictures, Clarice Vance, others. Cont. Perf.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY Biggest hit of all. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. TO-NIGHT, "HOFGUNST." Tuesday, (pop. pr.) "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld."

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY, PRESENTING HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S LATEST AND MERRIEST 4-ACT COMEDY ENTITLED
The Maneuvers of Jane
The Maneuvers of Jane
"History will repeat itself. What happened in London will happen in New York. The play will be as it was in London—town talk."—Clement Scott in Herald.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs
THIS EVENING (DEC. 4) COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH PERFORMANCE.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT
FRANK DANIELS
In Victor Herbert's New Comic Opera, Book by Fred Rankin & Kirke La Shelle.
THE AMEER.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Entire First Act of Beethoven's FIDELIO followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Evgs., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. Gen. adm., 25c. Next week, Mon., Tues., Il Trovatore. Wed. Mat., Eve., Romeo and Juliet. Thurs., Fri., Carmen. Sat. Mat., Eve., Aida.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
The Season will be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 18TH.
SALE OF SEATS FOR FIRST WEEK OPENS THURSDAY, DEC. 14TH.
Repertoire of first week will be announced SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10TH.
WEBER PIANO USED.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats., 2. MR. KENDAL *Special Wed. Mat. MRS. KENDAL Regular Mat. Sat. In Their London Success, The Elder Miss Blossom.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Mats. Tues. and Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.
Thurs. Evg., Dec. 7, First Production of BARBARA FIDGETY.

CASINO! TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2 Souv. Ngt. Dec. 22. 100th Performance
7TH THRONGED WEEK! ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
SEATS ON SALE FOR NEXT 4 WEEKS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. E. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. The Great BIG HIT. ROUND NEW YORK. TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! JEFFRIES & SHARKEY In living pictures as Gladiators.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. Weber & Fields' Matinee To-Day. HURLY-BURLY CO. Mlle. Alcide Capitaine, Binns & Binns, &c.

5TH AVE Theatre, B'way and 28th St. EVES. AT 8. MATINEES AT 2. MATINEES WED. & SAT.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Sat. Mat. only.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WILE.
BUY NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Great Rural Drama. "WAY DOWN EAST"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES O'NEILL in THE MUSKETEERS. Saturday Night, MONTE CRISTO.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Or. 50c. Bal. 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE ORIGINAL BROADWAY BURLESQUERS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Great London Success A GREEK SLAVE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. B'way-7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

O'Neill's.

A Great Sale of
Women's Jackets.

We place on sale this morning the entire stock on hand of one of New York's leading manufacturers of Women's Jackets, including his entire sample line. The stock consists of Cheviots, Kerseys and Montagnacs in the single and new box front effects. Some are strictly men tailored, others have revers and collars of rich fur.

The value of these garments ranges from 12.00 to 25.00 each, but we're going to sell them, beginning this morning, for

7.50 and 10.00 each.

EARLY BUYERS WILL SECURE BEST CHOICE.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Holiday Books! | Holiday Books!

O'Neill's.
Holiday Books.

No store in New York has so large a collection of New Holiday Books as you'll find here, and in no other store can you buy them so cheap. Thousands of volumes to pick from, including: Books of Fiction, Poetry, Travel, Biography, History, Books for the Young People, Religious Books, Cook Books, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Bibles, Hymnals, Prayer Books, &c.

☞ Special attention and liberal discount given to the clergy and Sunday School Committees. Among the new Holiday Books:

Vanity Fair, Becky Sharp Edition	1.88	Mr. Dooley in the Heart of His Countrymen	88c
Modern Daughters, by Alexander Black	1.88	The Orange Girl, by W. Besant	1.08
The Grandissimes, by G. W. Cable	4.98	The Land of the Long Night, by Du Chaillu	1.44
More Colonial Homesteads, by Marion Harland	2.25	The Black Wolf's Breed, by H. Dickson	1.08
Cupid and the Foot Lights, by James L. Ford	1.08	The Fowler, by B. Harraden	1.08
The Square Book of Animals	1.08	That Fortune, by Charles D. Warner	1.08
The Education of Mr. Pipp, by C. D. Gibson	3.61	Old Chester Tales, by M. Deland	1.08
The Letters of Robert L. Stevenson, 2 vols.	4.75	The Market Place, by H. Frederic	1.08
Hugh Wynne, 2 volumes, illustrated	3.61	Prisoners of Hope, by M. Johnston	1.08
The Golden Ages, by Graham	1.88	Red Pottage, by M. Cholmondeley	1.08
Among English Hedgerows, by Clifton Johnston	1.85	The Many Sided Franklin, by Ford	2.25
When Knighthood Was in Flower	95c	Oom Paul's People	1.08
		The Martyrdom of an Empress	1.88
		The King's Mirror, by Hope	1.08

A Catalogue of all the new Holiday Books may be had upon application.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
57th St. and 7th Ave.
Marvelous Exhibition, Wonderful Demonstration, Illustrated Lecture, Deaf Cured Free
Friday, December 8, 1899, Afternoon and Evening, at 2 and 8.
Admission Free.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Frid., Dec. 8, at 2 P. M. Sat., Dec. 9, at 8:15 P.M.
Program: Overture, "Freischuetz"—Weber; Concerto for Piano, B flat maj.—Liszt, Mr. MARK HAMBOURG; Symphonic Prologue, "William Ratcliff," conducted by the composer, F. VAN DER STUCKEN; Symphony, A minor,—Mendelssohn. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Saturday Matinée at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
FAREWELL WEEK. CYRANO DE BERGERAC
Week of Dec. 11. BEAU BRUMMELL Seats Ready Thursday.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 7, at 3.
Song Recital by
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
kindly assisted by
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Reserved seats, $1.50, now on sale at Schuberth's.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Wm. Gillette In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Dec. 11—50th Time, Julia Marlowe Pictorial Souv.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. Last 6 nights. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats.
MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.
Dec. 11—"Wheels Within Wheels."

THE NEW YORK. Eve., 8:30. Popular Prices. Matinee Daily at 2:30. BIOGRAPH PICTURES.
JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FELIX MORRIS & CO. in "KERRY."
THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

KNABE HALL, 5th Av. & 20th St., Tuesday Evening, Dec. 5th, at 8:15. Seats $1.00, at Knabe's, 154 5th Av.
Third Piano Recital, JOSEF WEISS

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THIS WEEK—THE CHARITY BALL.

14th St. Theatre cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST TIMES of the Quaint Rural Drama, THE DAIRY FARM

Harlem Opera House. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in The Girl in the Barracks. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. BIJOU MIDWINTER CIRCUS.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 2....	2,729,727
Same week last year.....	2,676,695
Stocks to date this year.....	155,370,348
Corresponding date last year.	101,476,789
Bonds for the week.....	$8,958,020
Same week last year.....	$25,126,880
Bonds to date this year.....	$790,916,190
Corresponding date last year.	$804,702,490

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@10; at three months, 6; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Glucose Sugar Ref.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	H. B. Claflin	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Kan. City, P. & G.	1⅝
Am. Linseed	2⅜	Laclede Gas	3½
Am. Linseed pf.	6½	Manhattan	1⅝
Buff., Roch. & Ptts.	4	North American	1⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf.	5½	Northern Pacific	1⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	2⅞	Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1⅞	Pennsylvania	3¾
Chi. & Northwest.	1	Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¾	Pullman Car	2⅝
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	2⅛	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Clev., L. & W. pf.	2	St. Joseph & G. I.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	2¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1⅝
Colorado Midland	1⅜	Third Avenue	1
Col. Midland pf.	1⅞	Twin City R. T.	5¼
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	2	Wagner Palace Car	2
Federal Steel	2⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	2½	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	2½
Am. Malting pf.	3½	Lake Erie & West.	1¼
American Ice	1½	Lake Shore	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1⅛
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1	M. W. S. El., C., pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2¾
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	2⅛	Nat. Biscuit	1¼
Chi. Cons. Tract.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
C., M. & St. P.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1⅞	Southern Pacific	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	U. S. Leather	7⅛
Cont. Tobacco	1⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅛
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	U. S. Flour Mill. pf.	2
Consol. Gas	3¼		
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½		
Evans. & T. H.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of G. 3d pf., Inc.	1½	Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	1¼	St. L. S'west 2d	1⅝
Col. Mid. 1st gold 4s.	1½	S. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
L. & W. B. con. 7s.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Long Island Fy. 4½s.	2	Stand. R. & T., inc.	2
L., E. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1	Tex. Pac. 1st	1
L., N. A. & C. 1st 6s.	1	Wabash deb. A	2
		W. N. Y. & P., inc.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Mex. Int. 1st	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—On the Stock Exchange last week, Americans closed firm in anticipation of a currency reform message to Congress. Union Pacific Railroad shares rose 1 point; Chesapeake and Ohio, ½; Northern Pacific, ⅜, and Wabash preferred, ¼. Baltimore and Ohio fell ½ point; Southern Pacific, ⅛, and other Americans from ⅛ to ½.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE SIX PER CENT. BANK RATE

Advance Was to Some Extent a Surprise—Necessity for the Bank of England's Action—Rate May Go Up Still Higher—Britain Has Now Only Bullion on Which to Depend.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—We have got our 6 per cent. bank rate, and the question now is, What is it going to do for us? To some extent the advance was a surprise, for no further adverse movement in foreign exchanges had taken place and the market was to all appearance suffering merely from end of the month Stock Exchange settlement and bankers' balance sheet squeezes. At the same time feverishness prevailed and the action of the Bank of England itself tended to aggravate the unrest. One day it refused to discount bills for brokers and the next offered to take them up to sixty days at 6 per cent. The market took fright, and on Wednesday became so terrified that it refused to buy bills under 5¾ per cent., occasionally, indeed, asking 6 per cent.

When the bank rate went to 6 per cent. on Thursday, the first feeling, therefore, was a sense of relief, and the open market discount began to fall away. Venturesome credit handlers talked of 5⅜ per cent., but prudent houses demanded from 5⅝ to 5¾ per cent., lowering these quotations, however, yesterday for bills for three months and under. Money, too, was easier yesterday at 5 per cent. Early in the week Stock Exchange settlement rates were severe, at about 6 per cent. on all good securities, including consols, and that also helped to frighten people.

With regard to consols, money on which has not been so dear for about ten years, it seems that Government departments and the Bank of England itself have been selling, and as nobody buys in these times, the market found itself loaded with considerable amounts of stock on which it had to arrange loans into January, consol bargains being only settled once a month. To make sure of advances into the new year high rates were offered, because the pressure at the end of December is expected to be greater than now.

The last time the bank rate was 6 per cent. was nine years ago, when the Baring crisis overtook the market, and then it remained at that figure for just a month. Now there is no prospect of such a swift return to comparative ease, but rather one of higher rates still by and by. In 1890 the Bank of France was able to lend the Bank of England £3,000,000 in gold. Now not only this is impossible, but all the foreign markets want metal as much as, if not more than, we do.

But why this urgency with us for more gold? The Bank of England possesses £10,600,000 more metal now than in November, 1890, and seems richer all round; therefore, it may be said, there is surely no cause for nervousness. Unfortunately, the position has changed for the worse in other respects. Not only are the bank's liabilities £15,000,000 larger now than in 1890, but it is now surrounded by a small group of other joint stock banks, each carrying liabilities to the public of from £15,000,000 to almost £50,000,000. These great banks have mostly been formed by the amalgamation of a number of small ones, some of which were far from strong. Their necessities in the shape of cash, were anything to go wrong, would, it is certain, be such that the note and gold reserve of the Bank of England might be swept away in a few days.

It is imperative, therefore, that the metallic reserve of the institution round which all the credit of the empire revolves should be far greater than was formerly deemed sufficient. Add to this permanent argument in favor of a strong reserve of gold the present necessities arising from the war, the hunger of all the markets for more metal, the stoppage of the usual supplies of gold, the artificially stimulated requirements of India, and the increase in normal demands for bullion for export due to the larger trade transacted, and grounds enough for vigilance are apparent. It was reported on Thursday that a million in gold was to be taken before the end of the week for South America. This report was not according to fact, for no gold has gone, but the market says it was because last week's boat was slow, and that the bullion is sure to go next Friday. Suppose this also to be false, none the less it is true that heavy demands on our small stock are sure to be experienced soon.

The worst of it is that we do not now own securities in masses which could be sold abroad, and therefore have only bullion to fall back upon at a pinch. I estimate that we have parted with £150,000,000 of your railroad securities since the beginning of 1898, and long before that we had sold our Continental and Egyptian Government stocks. Neither you nor the Continent take many of our Indian and colonial securities, if any, nor is there any free market abroad for our domestic stocks.

Consequently we depend on our exports of manufactures and the interest on our colonial, Indian, South American, and the remainder of our North American investments to adjust trade balances at ordinary times. But the times are not now ordinary, and are not likely to be so for many months to come. Money may ease a little now, but dearness is certain to come on again before the end of the year, and the Bank of England says it has got the market well enough in hand to be able to prevent weakness spreading. Soon, probably, we shall see the Continental State banks moving their rates up further for self-protection, and the only thing we are thankful for is your apparent ability to do without drawing gold from us. If you did so, that, added to our other troubles, would stagger our market completely.

When, however, with so little superficial cause the rate goes to 6 per cent., nervous borrowers ask if anything is wrong with credit in the home market. Apparently there is nothing, although we have had the longest season of the most unbridled speculation without accident I ever remember. Probably the thought was suggested by the coincidence of the previous 6 per cent. bank rate heralding disasters. The only places where I fear that credit is worn rather thin are two or three of the newer big banks; one or two private banks mixed up with our book publishing trade, which is in a somewhat rotten condition, and the Scotch banks, two at least of which are in danger of drowning in whisky. But acute symptoms are nowhere apparent, even where most to be dreaded.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 4.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable Company—Special meeting.
Hocking Valley Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown—Dividend payable.
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Books close.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Annual meeting.
Ulster and Delaware Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 7.

American Cotton Oil Company—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Dec. 9.

Welsbach Commercial Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—The Bank of Spain's report for last week shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 1,315,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 3,186,000 pesetas.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 2, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Dec. 2. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 2, 2,729,727.	Amount Capi'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Dec. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 2, '99.
118¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	112	115	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	SA	115	115	115	115	108	50
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	16½	16⅞	− ⅜	American Car & Foundry Company	29,090,000	.....	..	..	16⅞	17	16½	16⅝	...	2,205
68⅝ September 7.	56⅜ June 16.	62	62½	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,090,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	62	62½	61½	62½	...	1,840
46 November 2.	33¾ March 2.	36¼	36⅜	− ¾	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	37	37⅞	36	36½	34¼	3,325
97½ October 26.	88¼ January 5.	95	100	+ 2	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	94	96	94	96	88	715
52½ March 3.	30 October 18.	31	34	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	32	32	32	32	...	156
160 August 29.	133 June 19.	146	150	..	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	149⅞	150	146	149	150	110
41¼ September 8.	34 October 16.	33½	34½	− 1¼	American Ice Company	22,939,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	35¾	35¾	34	34	...	780
85 September 11.	76 October 18.	75½	78	..	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	76½	76½	76½	76½	...	130
16⅝ November 29.	8¾ June 20.	14⅝	14¾	+ 2⅜	American Linseed Company	15,475,000	.....	..	..	13¾	16⅜	13½	15	...	12,651
61 December 1.	44½ June 20.	59¾	60	+ 6½	American Linseed Company preferred	15,475,000	Sep. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	54½	61	54½	60	...	16,874
37½ January 4.	10 October 25.	10½	12	− 2½	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	..	11½	11½	10	10	31	1,050
87¼ January 26.	41 November 18.	44	46	− 3½	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	47½	47½	44	44	82½	1,473
59 April 20.	34⅞ October 28.	40	40⅛	..	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	..	40½	40⅝	39¾	40	...	10,255
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	90⅞	91	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	90⅞	92	90	91	...	8,135
15½ March 18.	4 October 14.	4	5	− ½	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,939,700	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	12½	100
48⅝ November 28.	24 May 24.	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛	American Steel Hoop	10,190,600	.....	..	..	47¼	48⅜	47	47⅞	...	24,300
86¾ September 14.	70 May 13.	84¾	85	+ ¼	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¾	Q	85	85⅝	85	85	...	4,315
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	49	49⅛	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire	50,000,000	.....	..	..	49¼	50	48⅝	49	34	22,065
106¾ March 13.	92½ February 8.	95	96	..	American Steel & Wire preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1¾	Q	95¼	95½	95	95	89½	1,075
182 March 20.	123¼ January 4.	156½	156¼	− 2⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	3	Q	158½	158⅝	154	156	127⅝	137,913
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	118¾	119½	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	119	119	119	119	113½	215
105 April 18.	97¾ November 29.	96	99	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	96½	225
52¾ April 4.	31½ November 11.	33¾	34½	− ⅝	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	..	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	...	1,792
99¼ February 8.	81 June 1.	83	83½	− ¼	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	84	84	83½	83¾	...	603
229½ April 5.	88½ June 21.	116¾	117	− 1⅝	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	119¼	119¾	116¾	116¾	136¼	28,597
70 April 26.	41 October 24.	44½	45½	− 1¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	†2	SA	46¼	46¼	45	45	...	1,020
48½ October 26.	36 May 8.	45	46½	− 1	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	..	47	47½	46	46	39	400
24⅞ February 23.	17 May 9.	23½	23¾	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	..	23	23½	22¼	23¼	16⅜	20,835
68½ August 24.	50⅝ January 7.	65⅞	66	− ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,119,500	July 20, '99.	1¾	SA	66⅛	66¾	65¼	65⅞	46¼	57,304
61½ April 20.	43¼ June 22.	57½	58	..	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	58	59⅝	56¼	58	45½	41,462
85½ November 28.	67½ June 21.	83	83⅝	− 1	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	59,227,000	.....	..	..	85	85½	82	83½	74½	145,484
157 April 15.	75½ September 20.	86⅛	86¼	− 2⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	..	89	89½	85¾	86¼	69	89,336
160 March 17.	135 June 8.	139	142	− ½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	138½	138½	138½	138½	129	270
20¾ August 4.	9½ May 9.	17	18	− ⅞	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	..	..	16	17¼	16	17	11	900
59 November 29.	30¾ March 25.	55	59	+ 4	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	56	59	56	59	...	543
96½ September 22.	69 May 19.	94¾	96	+ 5½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	94	96	94	96	70½	650
70 January 23.	50¼ June 2.	54	54½	− ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	54½	54⅝	54	54¼	54¼	940
99½ May 31.	84⅝ March 15.	94	96	− ¼	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	95	95	95	95	85⅝	300
94 November 29.	85 February 20.	93	95	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '99.	¾	Q	94	94	94	94	...	209
31⅝ December 2.	23⅜ May 31.	31⅝	31¾	+ 2⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,583,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	29	31¾	28¾	31⅝	24¼	171,921
140¼ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	134½	134¼	+ 1¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,188,300	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	Q	133¼	134⅜	132⅝	134⅜	119¼	60,542
68⅝ April 29.	44 September 20.	45	46	− 2	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	47⅝	48¼	46	46	...	2,010
100¼ September 1.	59¾ January 4.	96½	97	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	SA	97	97¼	96½	97	59	1,500
132⅝ September 7.	112¾ January 3.	..	129	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	129	129¼	129	129¼	110¾	65
20¾ January 23.	13 June 1.	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,264,800	.....	..	..	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14¾	14⅜	9,775
85¼ August 23.	50¾ January 5.	82¾	83½	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,371,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	82⅝	83¼	82¼	83	48¾	1,710
44⅝ September 6.	28 June 22.	40¾	41	− ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	42¼	42¼	40¾	41	29¾	500
103¼ August 12.	83⅝ January 3.	91¼	92	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western debenture	18,776,500	July 15, '99.	2	SA	91½	94¼	91½	93	79¾	1,679
19 November 28.	7¾ January 6.	17	17¼	+ ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	16¾	18¼	15¾	17¼	7¾	5,735
52½ November 28.	31 January 4.	50¼	51	− ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Mch 20, '99.	1	..	51	51¼	50½	50½	31½	850
136⅛ September 6.	120⅛ January 3.	124⅝	124¾	− 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,188,200	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	125⅞	126¼	124	124⅝	114⅛	23,052

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Dec. 2. Bid.	Closing Sat. Dec. 2. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Dec. 2. Ftrst.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 2, '99.
179 September 5.	166¼ January 3.	173	174	+ ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred..	36,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼	153	480
173 September 6.	141¾ January 4.	169	170	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern.....	39,116,900	July 6, '99.	2½	SA	169½	169½	168	169	139½	1,000
210½ September 7.	188 January 19.	202	205	— 1½	Chicago & Northwestern preferred.....	22,398,600	Oct. 6, '99.	1¾	Q	203	203	203	203	184	340
122¼ January 27.	107½ May 13.	113⅜	113⅞	+ ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	114	114¼	113¾	113⅞	108¼	6,962
126½ September 22.	91 February 8.	118	119	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.....	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	A	118½	118½	118	118	85	330
25¾ March 27.	7½ January 6.	13	14	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer.....	13,000,000	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	7⅞	190
56½ March 27.	36½ January 3.	41⅝	42	— 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred.....	17,000,000	.....	..	..	43⅝	43⅞	42	42	32	1,670
64¾ November 27.	42½ January 4.	63⅞	64½	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.....	28,000,000	Aug., '96.	1½	..	64½	64⅝	62¾	64½	41½	23,015
108 December 1.	94 May 10.	107½	108¼	+ 1⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred..	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1½	Q	108	108	106	108	....	935
16⅜ January 26.	9 July 5.	14⅞	15½	+ 2⅝	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.....	8,000,000	.....	..	..	14	15⅜	14	15⅜	15¼	985
40¼ December 1.	37¼ June 29.	39⅝	40½	+ 3½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred...	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¾	..	46	49¼	46	49	43	600
5⅝ April 21.	1⅛ January 17.	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.....	5,500,000	.....	..	..	1¾	2	1¾	2	....	200
3¼ April 21.	2 April 14.	2½	....	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. preferred.....	500,000	.....	..	..	2½	2½	2½	2½	....	100
64 September 11.	30½ February 8.	54⅞	55	+ 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	13,000,000	.....	..	..	52¾	55⅞	52½	54¾	26¼	13,270
130 December 1.	88 January 6.	131	135	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred.....	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	..	130	130	130	130	....	340
10⅜ December 2.	6 October 10.	10½	10⅝	+ 1⅜	Colorado Midland.....	3,420,200	.....	..	..	8⅝	10⅜	8⅝	10⅜	7	14,255
27 September 6.	15½ July 14.	24½	25	+ 1⅞	Colorado Midland preferred.....	4,954,800	.....	..	..	23	24⅞	22½	24⅞	19	9,589
8⅞ January 6.	4⅝ September 13.	6¼	6½	— ⅛	Colorado & Southern.....	30,905,000	.....	..	..	6⅞	6¾	6½	6⅝	8⅜	3,448
58½ March 17.	41¾ June 16.	48	48½	— ⅝	Colorado & Southern first preferred.....	8,500,000	.....	..	..	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	48½	1,075
25 March 22.	15 September 13.	18¾	19	+ ¼	Colorado & Southern second preferred.....	8,500,000	.....	..	..	19	19¼	18½	19	18½	1,165
21¼ September 6.	6½ February 5	15¾	19	+ ¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.....	4,700,000	.....	..	..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	....	100
223¾ March 11.	163 June 6.	191⅜	192	— 3¼	Consolidated Gas.....	39,078,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1	Q	191½	194½	191	191¾	193¼	8,487
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	41¾	41⅞	— 1⅛	Continental Tobacco Company.....	48,845,700	.....	..	..	43¾	44⅛	41¼	41⅞	....	84,555
105⅞ August 28.	78 June 29.	92½	93	— 1	Continental Tobacco Company preferred....	43,845,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	94½	94½	92	93	....	8,306
125¾ April 20.	106¼ January 3.	120⅜	121	+ ½	**Delaware & Hudson**.....	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	121½	121¾	120½	120½	99½	2,545
194½ October 30.	157 January 7.	189½	190	— ¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¾	Q	189⅛	190	188¾	188¾	145	1,240
25⅝ April 27.	18½ January 7.	20⅜	21	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.....	35,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21	20¾	20¾	15¾	1,600
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	74½	75¼	— 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred.....	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	SA	75½	75½	74½	74½	62	510
23½ January 3.	13¼ June 1.	18	20	— ¾	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.....	4,283,100	.....	..	..	18	18	18	18	15¾	100
8 November 28.	3 April 4.	7¼	7½	+ ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.....	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6⅝	8	6⅝	7⅛	....	6,425
17¼ November 28.	7⅜ January 30.	16¾	17	+ 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred..	10,000,000	.....	..	..	15	17¼	15	17	....	7,422
16¼ January 19.	12½ June 23.	12¾	13½	..	**Erie**.....	112,232,700	.....	..	..	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	13¾	70
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	37¼	37¾	+ ¾	Erie first preferred.....	42,844,000	.....	..	..	37½	38	37⅛	37½	35½	3,135
120¼ October 30.	*92¾ January 14.	....	....	+ ⅞	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	5,000,000	Nov. 13, '99.	1¼	Q	110	110	110	110	....	220
46¼ November 17.	36 March 28.	45	45½	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute.....	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	45½	45½	45	45	30	600
75 April 3.	46⅜ February 8.	62¼	62¼	+ 2⅝	**Federal Steel Company**.....	46,484,300	‡July 20, '99.	1½	..	60	62⅞	59⅞	62¼	31½	117,579
93⅛ April 3.	72½ May 13.	81⅜	82	+ ⅞	Federal Steel Company preferred.....	53,261,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	Q	81½	82⅜	81¼	82	77¾	11,067
132 November 27.	95¼ January 3.	129½	130	— ¼	**General Electric Company**.....	18,276,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	129⅞	132	128	129½	84¾	8,760
76¾ March 20.	47½ November 17.	53¼	53¾	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Company.....	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	52	53½	49	53½	....	5,405
110 January 12.	97 October 23.	100	102	— 2½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred.	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	100	100	100	100	....	300
195 March 13.	142¼ January 6.	176½	176¾	+ ¼	Great Northern preferred.....	89,409,700	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	177	177	176½	176½	137⅜	2,275
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.	113	114½	+ 1½	**H. B. Claflin Company**.....	3,829,100	Oct. 14, '99.	2	Q	115	115	115	115	....	150
37⅞ September 6.	22 July 12.	34¾	35½	+ ¼	Hocking Valley.....	6,000,000	.....	..	..	34¾	35¼	34½	35	....	2,212
66¼ September 6.	64½ May 13.	65⅞	66	+ ⅞	Hocking Valley preferred.....	10,000,000	.....	..	..	65½	66¼	65¼	66	....	5,961
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	115⅝	115⅞	..	**Illinois Central**.....	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	116¼	116¾	115	116	111¼	5,949
68½ January 23.	24¼ October 17.	24½	25	— ¼	International Paper Company.....	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	25	25⅛	24¾	24¾	59¼	700
95 January 5.	67 October 30.	69½	70	+ ½	International Paper Company preferred....	22,539,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	70	70	69¾	70	91¾	1,400
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	13¼	14	..	International Silver Company.....	10,000,000	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	....	200
15¾ August 24.	10¼ March 7.	13⅞	14	— ¼	Iowa Central.....	8,488,800	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	9¾	500
62¼ August 25.	42⅜ May 31.	58	59	— ½	Iowa Central preferred.....	5,671,800	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	59	59	58½	58½	35	200
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	10	10½	+ 1⅜	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**.....	23,000,000	.....	..	..	9	10¼	9	10¼	21	4,715
84 February 17.	70 November 14.	67	73	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf...	3,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	....	34
84½ November 29.	51 March 4.	82½	83	+ 3½	**Laclede Gas**.....	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	79	84¼	79	82½	53	7,270
102½ May 18.	95 May 9.	100	101	..	Laclede Gas preferred.....	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	SA	100	100	100	100	96	100
22½ January 27.	14⅜ June 9.	20	21	— 1¼	Lake Erie & Western.....	11,840,000	.....	..	..	21¼	21¼	20¾	20¼	15¼	710
81½ July 27.	60 January 15.	80	81	+ ⅛	Lake Erie & Western preferred.....	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	..	80	80½	80	80½	64	910
208 January 24.	196½ January 5.	206	210	— 3	Lake Shore.....	49,466,500	July 28, '99.	3½	SA	205	205	205	205	....	200
84 April 4.	46 November 9.	55	60	— ¼	Long Island.....	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	55½	55½	55	55	48	650
88⅝ October 30.	63 March 6.	85⅜	85½	— 1⅛	Louisville & Nashville.....	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	$2	SA	86⅜	86⅜	85½	85½	63⅜	17,075
39 April 25.	5 January 25.	7	10	..	**Manhattan Beach**.....	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	....	100
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	105½	105¾	+ 1⅝	Manhattan Consolidated.....	48,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1	Q	104¾	106½	104	105⅝	97¼	83,130
20½ November 23.	14 April 25.	29	29½	— 1	Metropolitan West Side El. Chicago.....	7,500,000	.....	..	..	29½	29½	28	28½	....	1,314
83 November 24.	44½ May 5.	80	82	— 1	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pref..	9,000,000	.....	..	..	82	82	82	82	....	115
269 March 28.	187½ September 18.	193	193½	— 1	Metropolitan Street Railway.....	40,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	194	194½	192¼	193	184	8,929
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	13¼	13½	— ¼	**Mexican Central**.....	36,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	13¾	13	13¼	....	2,599
6⅛ September 13.	1 January 6.	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates.....	33,350,000	.....	..	..	4¾	5	4¾	4⅞	....	1,355
78 August 29.	35¼ January 6.	66¾	67	— 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	6,000,000	.....	..	..	67⅞	68¾	65	66¾	28¾	5,100
99½ November 18.	73½ January 10.	95½	98	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred..	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	SA	97½	97½	97½	97½	61¾	100
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	63	65	— 2¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf....	7,000,000	.....	..	..	66¾	66¾	64	64	....	300
14⅞ January 30.	11¾ May 10.	12	13	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	52,450,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12½	12	12	11⅞	400
45¼ August 31.	30½ May 13.	39½	40	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred.....	13,000,000	.....	..	..	40⅛	40⅛	39	39	34⅜	2,200
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	48½	48¾	— ⅛	Missouri Pacific.....	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	49⅛	49⅛	48	48½	37¼	15,202
52 August 28.	32 January 3.	44	46	..	Mobile & Ohio.....	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	45½	45½	45	45	....	300
62 January 21.	39⅞ October 20.	41½	42	— 1¼	**National Biscuit Company**.....	29,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1	..	42	42	41	41	46	305
107½ January 18.	94½ November 28.	95	100	..	National Biscuit Company preferred.....	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	94½	94½	94½	94½	103⅜	315
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	30	30½	— ⅝	National Lead Company.....	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	A	30½	30½	29⅝	30	36¼	1,860
115 January 21.	100 November 13.	105¼	107½	..	National Lead Company pf.....	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	108½	108½	108½	108½	112¼	192
8½ January 7.	2 July 13	3¾	....	+ ½	National Linseed Oil certificates.....	.....	.....	..	..	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾	....	595
65 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	48	48½	+ ¾	National Steel Company.....	32,000,000	.....	..	..	48¾	49¼	48	48½	....	2,950
99⅜ August 11.	85 May 15.	94½	96	— ¼	National Steel Company preferred.....	26,000,000	Sep. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	95⅜	95⅞	94⅞	95	....	2,225
126⅝ November 2.	97 January 3.	122	122¼	— ¼	New Jersey Central.....	27,055,800	Nov. 1, '99.	1	Q	121	122⅜	121½	122¼	93½	2,818
230 July 10.	112 January 3.	149	151½	..	New York Air Brake.....	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	Q	144¾	151½	144¾	151½	100	1,023
144¾ March 29.	124¾ January 3.	134	134½	..	New York Central.....	100,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1	Q	138½	140⅛	134	134⅛	118¼	40,093
5½ December 1.	4⅞ December 1.	5⅛	5¼	..	New York Central Rights.....	.....	.....	..	..	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	....	25,765
222 April 20.	199 January 19.	215	218	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	52,308,600	Sept. 30, '99.	2	Q	215	216	215	215	195	33
19¾ January 23.	12 June 29.	13¾	14½	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	14,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	13½	13½	13½	13¼	10
85 October 24.	65 March 7.	82	83	— 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf....	5,000,000	March, '98.	2	..	84	84	83	83	....	240
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	35	36½	— ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf....	11,000,000	.....	..	..	36¼	36½	36	36½	34	535
28⅞ March 27.	18⅝ January 3.	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western.....	58,113,900	.....	..	..	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	15⅞	5,904
28⅝ August 23.	17⅜ March 17.	27	27⅛	— ¼	Norfolk & Western.....	66,000,000	.....	..	..	27⅝	27⅝	26¾	27¼	....	13,910
74¼ August 23.	61⅜ January 6.	70¾	71¼	— ½	Norfolk & Western preferred.....	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '90.	2	SA	71¾	71¾	70⅝	71	55¼	4,430
17⅜ November 21.	6⅝ January 6.	15½	15¾	+ 1⅛	North American.....	39,776,300	.....	..	..	14½	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	7⅝	13,700
57½ August 24.	42⅝ January 7.	57	57⅛	+ 1⅜	Northern Pacific.....	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	55⅞	57⅜	55¼	57⅛	40¼	70,195
81½ February 23.	72¼ October 3.	77⅛	77⅜	+ 1⅜	**Northern Pacific preferred**.....	75,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	Q	75¾	77⅜	75⅜	77¼	75⅜	30,815
54 November 1.	38 May 11.	51	52	+ ½	**Pacific Coast**.....	6,809,600	Nov. 1, '99.	1	..	51	51	50½	51	42	880
68¾ November 1.	58½ July 5.	66	67	..	Pacific Coast second preferred.....	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '99.	1	**Q	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	....	50
55 January 30.	37¼ October 14.	47⅜	47½	+ 1½	Pacific Mail.....	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	46¼	47½	45⅝	47⅜	40¼	14,180
142 January 23.	122⅜ January 5.	136	136⅛	+ 3¾	Pennsylvania Railroad.....	129,303,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	135½	137½	134½	136	119⅜	115,988
129¼ April 3.	101 May 13.	113⅝	113¾	— ¼	People's Gas, Chicago.....	28,668,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	114⅜	114⅝	113½	113⅞	109¼	7,585
7⅜ November 28.	1 January 10.	5¼	5⅜	+ 1¾	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.....	8,400,000	.....	..	..	4¼	7⅝	4¼	5¾	1⅜	37,133
7⅛ November 23.	4 May 7.	6½	7	— ½	Peoria & Eastern.....	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7¼	7¾	6½	6½	....	1,195
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	73½	74½	— 2	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis.....	20,387,100	.....	..	..	76	76	73	73	44¾	1,470
100 August 17.	80 February 10.	89	94	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred.	22,649,200	Oct. 10, '99.	1½	..	89	89	88½	88½	73	93
20½ November 9.	7 May 18.	17½	19	— ½	Pittsburg & Western preferred, t. r.....	.....	.....	..	..	18	18	18	18	....	200
61 August 14.	44¾ June 1.	58	58½	+ ¼	Pressed Steel Car Company.....	12,500,000	.....	..	..	59¼	59¾	59	59	....	2,565
91 September 7.	78 May 25.	89¼	90	..	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred.....	12,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	89½	90	89½	89¾	....	1,060
207¾ October 20.	156 January 21.	195½	196	+ 2⅝	Pullman Palace Car Company.....	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	194	196	194	195⅝	139	1,805
14 April 13.	8 June 7.	9	10½	..	**Quicksilver** preferred.....	4,291,300	May 15, '99.	½	..	8½	9⅛	8½	9⅛	6½	442
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	20½	20¾	+ ⅛	**Reading**.....	69,900,000	.....	..	..	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	18½	840
68⅛ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	59	59⅜	+ ⅝	Reading first preferred.....	28,000,000	.....	..	..	59¼	59⅝	58½	59⅜	44¾	17,400
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 7.	31	31¼	+ ¼	Reading second preferred.....	42,000,000	.....	..	..	31	31¼	30¾	31	20½	2,750
33⅜ September 6.	22¼ August 26.	24⅞	25½	..	Republic Iron & Steel.....	27,352,000	.....	..	..	25	26¼	24¾	24⅞	....	11,790
79 September 5.	68½ November 11.	70½	71	+ ½	Republic Iron & Steel preferred.....	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	71	71¾	70½	70½	....	3,507
44 November 27.	25½ January 4.	43	44½	+ ¼	Rio Grande Western.....	10,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1	‖	44	44	44	44	....	390
90½ December 1.	66 January 3.	90½	91	+ 1	Rio Grande Western preferred.....	6,800,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	89¾	90½	88½	90½	63	860
130½ January 26.	129¾ March 1.	131	....	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	132	132	132	132	127½	19
7½ December 1.	3¾ June 24.	7¼	7½	+ 1¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**.....	4,600,000	.....	..	..	6⅞	7½	6⅞	7½	6	5,725
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	52	53	+ 1¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred..	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	52	52	51½	52	54¾	300
18 October 26.	9 June 1.	17½	18	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred.	3,560,000	.....	..	..	17	17	17	17	14	518
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	10¾	11	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco.....	26,443,980	.....	..	..	11	11	10¾	10¾	8⅞	703
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	71	73	....	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred...	5,000,000	July 6, '90.	2	SA	73	73½	73	73½	67	353
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred.	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	37	37	36¼	36¼	32¼	600
18¼ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	12½	13¼	..	St. Louis Southwestern.....	16,500,000	.....	..	..	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	13	6	1,610
40⅝ August 3.	17 January 3.	31½	31¾	— ¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred.....	20,000,000	.....	..	..	32¾	32¾	31½	31½	14⅜	2,705
73⅜ August 26.	36 January 5	60	67	..	St. Paul & Duluth.....	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	59	59	59	59	26	60
106 January 23.	98½ January 5.	102	104	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred.....	4,099,600	Sept. 1, '99.	3½	SA	103	103	103	103	96	16
44¼ November 16.	27 May 9.	42⅞	43	— 1	Southern Pacific.....	193,892,100	.....	..	..	44	44	42¾	42⅞	28¾	84,457
14¼ October 30.	10¼ January 5.	12⅞	13	— ½	Southern Railway.....	119,900,000	.....	..	..	13⅝	13⅝	12⅞	13	10½	13,835
58⅜ November 29.	40⅞ January 24.	58¼	58⅜	....	Southern Railway preferred.....	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	58½	58⅝	57⅞	58¼	42	23,228
15¼ November 2.	6½ September 20.	12⅛	12½	+ ¾	Standard Rope & Twine.....	12,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅛	13⅜	12	12⅞	7½	8,284
126 September 11.	36 January 9.	115¾	116	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**.....	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	115¾	116¾	115	115½	31⅝	7,335
150 August 22.	111 January 4.	....	....	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred.....	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	..	150	150	150	150	....	20
25⅝ March 1.	17¾ January 5.	18⅜	18¾	— ⅝	Texas Pacific.....	38,706,700	.....	..	..	18¾	18¾	18¼	18⅜	15⅝	2,100
15½ January 7.	11 November 16.	13¾	14	+ 1⅞	Texas Pacific & Land Trust.....	10,370,000	.....	..	..	12½	14¼	12½	14	8⅜	2,125
242 February 27.	140 October 3.	157½	154	+ 1	Third Avenue.....	12,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	Q	152¼	152½	151⅞	152	160	545
25 January 25.	20 January 21.	20	25	..	Toledo & Ohio Central.....	6,500,000	Nov. 15, '93.	1	..	23½	24	23½	24	....	210
45 December 2.	35 January 25.	45	55	..	Toledo & Ohio Central preferred.....	3,765,000	July 25, '96.	1¼	..	40¼	45	40¼	45	....	300
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	69¼	70¼	+ 5¼	Twin City Rapid Transit.....	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	..	65	70	65	69½	....	960
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	....	....	..	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred.....	2,692,200	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	138½	138½	138½	138½	....	300
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	25	26	+ ¼	**Union Bag & Paper Company**.....	16,000,000	.....	..	..	25⅞	26	25½	25¾	....	2,580
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	77⅞	79½	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred....	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	78	79½	78	79½	....	900
51½ December 2.	38⅛ June 20.	51¼	51⅞	+ ½	Union Pacific Railway.....	93,387,600	.....	..	..	50⅞	51¼	49⅞	51¾	38	155,405
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	77¼	77½	— ½	Union Pacific Railway preferred.....	97,253,500	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	78	78½	77	77½	69¾	22,438
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	48½	50½	..	United States Express Company.....	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	SA	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	36	10
78½ September 15.	22 November 17.	15	35	— 2	United States Flour Milling Company pf..	5,000,000	.....	..	..	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	....	185
40⅞ November 6.	5⅜ June 7.	12¼	12⅜	— 7⅜	United States Leather.....	61,509,900	.....	..	..	20¼	20¼	19¾	12⅜	6¼	474,450
84½ November 2.	68 June 1.	79¾	80¼	....	United States Leather preferred.....	60,909,900	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	81½	81½	79½	80	68¾	15,727
57 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	47	47½	— ⅜	United States Rubber.....	23,666,000	Oct. 31, '99.	1	Q	48	48	47½	47⅝	46½	1,320
121 July 8.	110 November 14.	110¼	111¼	— 1½	United States Rubber preferred.....	23,525,500	Oct. 31, '99.	2	Q	111	111	110	110¾	108½	1,057
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	8⅛	8¼	— ½	**Wabash**.....	28,000,000	.....	..	..	8¼	8¼	8	8	8¼	610
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	23	23¼	+ ½	Wabash preferred.....	24,000,000	.....	..	..	23	23¼	22⅜	23¼	21⅝	3,610
196 November 10.	181 July 17.	193½	198	+ 2	Wagner Palace Car Company.....	19,730,500	No. 4, '99.	66 2-3c	M	194	195	194	195	....	550
135½ September 6.	*125 February 10.	127	132	....	Wells-Fargo Express.....	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	SA	128	128	128	128	....	20
98¼ January 24.	86⅝ October 13.	87¾	88

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 2, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 2...$8,958,020

Week Ending Dec. 2.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	103⅜	40½
American Cotton Oil deb. 8s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	86	86	86	86	7
American Tobacco Co. scrip	101	101	101	101	10
Ann Arbor 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	35
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99⅜	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝	185
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	82¼	82½	81⅝	81⅞	107
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	15
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96¼	97⅛	96¼	96½	354
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99½	100	99½	99½	687½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	92½	92⅞	92	92⅛	460
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	5
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	97¼	97¾	97	97¾	50
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	7
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	25
Central of Georgia 1st pref. inc.	36	36	36	36	13
Central of Georgia 2d pref. inc.	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	2
Central of Georgia 3d pref. inc.	6	6	6	6	1
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	26
Central Pacific 3½s	84	84	82½	82¼	105
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	1331
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	16
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95½	96	95¼	96	165
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	1
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116¼	117	116¼	116½	23
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103	103	103	103	30
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	110	110	110	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼	15
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	114	115	114	115	3
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	120⅞	120⅞	120⅝	120⅞	8
C., M. & St. P., La Crosse & Davenport 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	107⅝	108½	107⅝	108½	29
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106	106⅞	106	106⅝	74
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	137	137	136¾	136¾	12
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97¾	97¾	96	96	15
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	96⅞	96¼	93⅞	94	35
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101	101½	101	101	16
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72½	73¾	72½	73½	114
Colorado Midland 2-4s	66	66½	65¾	66	282
Colorado & Southern 4s	85½	85½	85	85½	56
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	124	124	124	124	5
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	94	94	94	94	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99	99	99	10
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	7
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	108	108	108	108	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	23
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	21½	22	21	22	40
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	115½	115½	115¼	115½	2
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st consol. 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	10
Eliz., Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101	100½	100½	2
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91	91	91	17
Erie general lien 4s	71	71¾	71	71½	52
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	127	127	127	127	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79½	80	76½	76½	48
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102½	103	102	102¾	76
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	104¼	104¼	104⅛	104¼	25
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	29
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85½	86	85½	86	10
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	100	100	100	100	½
Illinois Central 3½s	106	106	106	106	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st 5s	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞	1
International & Great Northern 2d 6s	92	92	92	92	3
International Paper 6s	109	109	109	109	7
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114¾	114¾	112¾	112¼	8
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	10
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77	78	77	78	3
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	72	72½	71¾	72¼	136
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	114	114¼	114	114¼	9
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	4
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	115	115	115	115	8
Lake Shore 1st 7s	103	103	103	103	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	6
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	100	100	100	100	1
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124½	124½	124½	124½	10
Long Island Ferry 4½s	100	100	100	100	10
Long Island gen. 4s	94	94	94	94	10
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. r.	65	65	65	65	6
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	94
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	23
Louisville & Nashville 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	98⅜	98½	97½	97½	31
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 2d 3s	66	66	66	66	1
Louisville & Jefferson Bridge 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 6s	115	115	115	115	11
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	106¼	106¼	106	106¼	19
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96⅜	97½	96⅝	96⅝	84
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120¾	120¾	120⅝	120⅝	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	3
Mexican Central 1st income	26	26	25½	26	47
Mexican International consol. 4s	87¾	87¾	87	87	56
Michigan Central 5s, 1931, registered	127	127	127	127	5
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	120	120	120	120	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93¼	93½	91	91½	64½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	70¼	70¼	70	70½	48½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	93	93¾	93	93¼	34
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	94	95½	94	94½	97
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	94½	94½	94	94	60
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85	85	85	85	22
Nash., Chat. & St. L., Jasper Br. 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98	98	97¾	98	51
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	97	97	97	97	6
New York Central gen. 3½s	110	110	110	110	22
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	43
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105½	106½	105½	106½	35
New York & New Jersey Telephone 5s	112	112	112	112	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104¾	105	104¾	105	4
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	95½	95½	95	95	8
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92¾	222
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65⅝	66⅜	65½	66⅜	174
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅛	102¼	102	102	2164
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103½	101½	101½	18
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114	114½	114	114	34
Oregon Short Line 6s	129	129	129	129	14
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	10
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	106½	106¾	106½	106½	2
Pennsylvania 4½s	115	115	114½	114½	6
Pennsylvania 4½s, registered	115	115	115	115	3
People's Gas, Chicago, 2d gtd. 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 6s, tr. r.	100	100	100	100	6
Peo., Dec. & Ev., Evans. Div. 6s, tr. r.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87	87	86½	86⅞	92
Peoria & Eastern income	29½	30	29	29⅛	113
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gtd. 4½s, Series A.	115	115	115	115	2
Reading general 4s, registered	84½	84½	84½	84½	5
Reading general 4s, coupon	87	87	86¾	86¾	205
Rio Grande Western 4s	98⅝	98½	98	98⅝	45
Rio Grande Southern 1st 3-4s	73	73	73	73	16
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	122½	126	122½	126	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110	110⅛	109⅜	109⅜	73
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	81½	83	81½	82¾	177½
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110	110⅛	110	110⅛	23
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	125	125	124¾	125	34
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	84	84	84	84	15
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwestern Div. 5s	100	100	100	100	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	88¼	89⅜	88½	89⅜	48
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	60¾	62¾	60¾	61¼	634
St. Paul City Railway Cable con. 5s	112	112	112	112	5
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	111	111	111	111	10
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	142	142	142	142	2
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5

BONDS.

Week Ending Dec. 2.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80¾	80¾	80	80	33
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99¾	99⅞	98½	98½	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105½	106	105½	106	11
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	105	105	105	105	1½
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	85	85	83½	83½	163
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	112½	113¼	112½	113¼	32
Southern Railway 5s	108¾	109	108½	108¾	95
Standard Rope & Twine income	25	27½	25	27½	90
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	83½	84	83	84	7
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	106	106	106	106	8½
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104½	104¾	104½	104½	50
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115½	115½	112	113	12
Third Avenue 5s	128	128	128	128	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. rects	118	119	118	119	27
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	106	106	105¾	106	12
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	1991
Virginia Midland g. m. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Wabash 1st 5s	114¼	114⅜	114	114⅜	18
Wabash 2d 5s	100¾	101	100¾	101	21
Wabash debenture, Series A	83	84½	83	84½	65
Wabash debenture, Series B	41	41¾	39	39⅞	671
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc.	24	24¾	23½	24¾	73
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	13
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	70¼	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	13
West Shore gtd. 4s	113	113½	113	113	31
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	6
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	3
Western Union debenture 7s, 1875	100½	100½	100½	100½	3
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	114	114	114	114	11
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106	106	104½	105	30
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92¼	92½	101
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, tr. rects	76	76	76	76	2
Total sales					$8,678,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 2, 1899.

United States 5s, coupon	111⅝	111½	111⅝	111½	14
United States 2s, registered	102	102	102	102	17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	132⅝	132⅝	132½	132½	70
United States 4s, 1925, registered	132½	132¾	132½	132¾	25
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅛	113½	112⅝	112⅝	*271
United States 3s, registered	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	9½
United States 3s, coupon	109⅝	109¾	109⅝	109⅝	70
United States 3s, coupon, small	109	109⅝	109	109½	*9 1-5
Total sales					$246,520

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 2, 1899.

Tennessee settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85¼	86	85¼	86	31
Total sales					$33,000
Grand total					$8,958,020

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	102	Dec. 2	99	Feb. 3	102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112⅝	Dec. 1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112	Oct. 3	113¼	Dec. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	132¾	Dec. 2	128	Feb. 14	132¾	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	132⅝	Nov. 28	128	Feb. 10	132½	Nov. 29
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	110½	Oct. 31	110½	Oct. 31
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	110½	Nov. 1	111½	Dec. 1
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109⅝	Dec. 1	108¾	Feb. 23	109⅝	Dec. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109⅝	Nov. 29	106½	Jan. 5	109⅝	Dec. 1
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	109⅝	Dec. 2

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. currency 6s, 1899	102½	Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118	Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	107	Oct. 3	107	Oct. 3
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	103¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 24
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	95	Oct. 20	96	Nov. 28
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	93½	Nov. 22	93½	Nov. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	8½	Oct. 26
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87¾	Sept. 1	82½	Jan. 3	86	Dec. 2

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128	Feb. 23

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Dec. 30	.....	.....
Boston & Maine common (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 8
Boston & Lowell	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 11
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	Dec. 4	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton common	8	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 28
Chicago & Alton pf	2¼	Dec. 27	Dec. 16	Dec. 28
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 27
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 29	Dec. 16
Hocking Valley pf	1½	Jan. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 13
Little Miami (quarter)	2 1-5	Dec. 11	Nov. 29	Dec. 11
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 24
Phil., Germ. & Norristown (quarter)	3	Dec. 4	.....	.....
Phila., Wilm. & Balt	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

United Ry. & El. pf., Balt	2½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16

BANK STOCK.

Bank of New Amsterdam	5	Jan. 2	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANY.

Merchants' Trust Co. (Phila.)	2½	Dec. 11	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 11	Nov. 10	Dec. 4
Am. Dist. Tel., Brooklyn	3	Dec. 11	.....	.....
American Express	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Am. Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 25	Dec. 16
Chicago Telephone (monthly)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 29	Dec. 6
Consol. Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 29	Dec. 16
Consol. Lake Superior pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Cramp (Wm.) Sons S. & E. B'ld'g. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Dec. 2	Dec. 13
Equitable Ill. G. L. (Phila.) pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 15	.....	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 21	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Laclede Gas pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 16
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 6
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 16
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Osceola Mining (semi-annual)	$3	Dec. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 1
Pratt Food Co., Phila., (quarter)	3	on demand.		
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Southern Cotton Oil	2	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Standard Oil (quarter)	3	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 16
Tamarack Mining	$6	Dec. 28	Nov. 29	Dec. 17
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
U. S. Printing (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	.....	.....
U. S. Printing (extra)	1	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 9	Dec. 1	Dec. 10

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Cotton Oil Co	Nov. 16	Dec. 8	Dec. 7	Annual
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	Oct. 28	Dec. 15	Dec. 14	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Annual
Bank of the Manhattan Co	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Annual
Commercial Cable	Nov. 24	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Special
Erie Tel. & Tel.	Nov. 23	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	Special
Laclede Gas Co.	Dec. 24	Jan. 24	Jan. 22	Special
Met. Street Ry.	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Annual
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Min. Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 13	Annual
Pullman's Palace Car	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Special
29th & 29th St. Crosstown	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Annual
Ulster & Delaware	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Annual

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Dec. 2, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	102½	Jun 15	96	Feb 15	101	June 19	..	..
A.Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	96⅞	Jul 13	87¾	May 10	92¾	Nov 29	92½	92¾
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103¾	May 31	97¼	Oct 12	98⅝	Dec 2	98¼	99
Do., registered	102½	Jan 28	100	Jan 20	101¼	Sept 18	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	88¼	Aug 31	78	Jan 6	81¾	Dec 2	81¾	82¼
Do., do., registered	85¼	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	100½	Aug 11	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅝	May 26	93½	Oct 14	96¼	Dec 2	96¼	96½
Do., mtge. gold 4s, 1948	102¼	May 25	96	Oct 12	99½	Dec 2	99½	99¾
Do., Southwest. Div. 1st g.3½s,1925	96¾	May 19	89¾	Nov 14	92¼	Dec 2	92	92¼
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106¾	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s,1930	112	Feb 15	108½	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s,1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 6s, 1945	115½	Jul 14	102½	May 13	109¾	Nov 23	..	109¾
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	115½	Oct 13	116	Nov 27	115½	..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	108¼	Apr 20	104½	Nov 1	104½	Nov 17	..	104½
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104¾	Jul 8	96	Nov 15	97¾	Dec 2	97	98
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107	Sep 11	108	Nov 28	107	108½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	Sept 1	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	139½	Jul 6	126¼	Nov 20	126¼	Nov 20	124	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	100	Nov 18	100	Nov 18	100	Nov 18	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s,1927	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109½	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	Nov 28	105½	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116	Nov 9	115	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s,1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	107½	Oct 16	108½	Nov 29	108	109
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	107½	Sep 26	107¾	Nov 21	107	107¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	88	Nov 23	89	Nov 27	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	98	Apr 26	93	Nov 16	93	Nov 16	86	90
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 20	116½	Mar 28	118½	Oct 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	90	Nov 13	92½	Dec 2	92	92½
Do., do., registered	97¼	Oct 23	97¾	Oct 23	97¼	Oct 23	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	36	Oct 31	36	Nov 28	35	38
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	9½	Nov 27	9½	Nov 27	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7¼	Feb 27	4½	Nov 24	6	Nov 29	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div. 1st g.5s,1946	..	....	..	....	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	109¼	May 3	110	Sept 18	..	110
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112¼	Mar 20	112¼	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jun 24	113¼	Jan 4	121½	Nov 28	120½	121½
Do., do., registered	121½	Jul 22	112½	Jan 7	118½	Nov 16	119	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	102½	Apr 1	98	Nov 17	100	Nov 27	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	102	Oct 17	87¾	Jan 11	102	Oct 26	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	115½	Nov 1	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13,97	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	114½	Oct 13	115	Oct 24	115	119
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123	Aug 2	118½	Mar 2	119	Dec 2	115	119
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	116	Nov 8	116½	Dec 1	116½	117
Do., do., registered	118¼	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97¼	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	96	Dec 2	95⅞	96¼
Do., do., registered	97⅛	Aug 30	92¾	Jan 18	97¼	Aug 30	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s,1989	108	Jun 27	103½	Nov 23	103¾	Dec 1	103¾	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	Dec 1	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	95¼	May 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 28	101¼	Apr 29	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb 7	100½	Oct 5	100½	Nov 27	..	..
Chi. & Alton sinking fund g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	103¾	Oct 2	103¾	Oct 2	100	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	100	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113	Sep 14	114¼	Nov 28	114½	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	100	Nov 9	100½	Nov 15	100	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	110	Dec 2	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125¼	Jan 6	133	Nov 15	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	118⅝	Sep 14	115⅝	May 1	118⅝	Sep 20	112	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jul 26	103½	Oct 12	104	Nov 21	104	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101½	Jan 26	102	Nov 14	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	..	..
Do., Illinois Division 3½s	104¼	Oct 18	102	Nov 14	103	Dec 1	103½	103¼
Do. Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113⅞	Aug 8	105¾	Jan 3	110¼	Dec 1	110	..
Do., do., registered	111⅞	Jun 2	111½	Jun 2	111½	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	120	Nov 17	120	122
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105⅜	Apr 27	106¾	Aug 25	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s,1907	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	114¾	Oct 9	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	139½	Sep 5	134	Jan 3	136	Nov 9	136	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1977	117½	Jun 13	100½	Jan 16	113½	Dec 1	113	114
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103½	No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	10.	Feb 23	107	Nov 24	107	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	113	Nov 17	115	Nov 29	114	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	100	Nov 23	100	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	110½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	109	Nov 21	110	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D.,1902	173	Sep 5	160¾	Jan 7	171¼	Oct 30	172⅜	174
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	172½	Sep 27	160½	Jan 10	172½	Sept 27	172⅜	174
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	174½	Sep 11	160	Jan 3	171½	Nov 17	172⅜	174
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	172½	Sep 26	161	Jan 11	172	Nov 21	172⅝	174
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112½	May 13	120½	Sept 22	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	120½	Oct 5	118	Nov 28	118	Nov 28	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¾	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	121¼	Nov 21	121	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¼	May 25	129	Jan 19	129¼	Nov 23	129	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 7, 98	112	113
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	120½	Oct 31	121	Nov 20	120	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	120⅞	Dec 2	120½	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125⅜	Jan 16	118¼	Jan 19	122	Nov 20	121⅝	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112	Aug 3	112¼	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122½	June 1	119¾	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	119⅝	Nov 17	119⅞	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½	July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106¼	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	116	Oct 3	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114⅞	May 4	108¼	Jan 11	111¼	Nov 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 15,98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	101	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	Oct 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	118½	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145⅝	Jul 11	142⅞	May 4	143	Nov 24	143	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111	Oct 12	112¼	Nov 17	108⅞	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	112¼	Aug 30	112¼	Aug 30	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	115	Aug 28	120	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	106	Oct 7	106⅞	Nov 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	118	Nov 3	118	Nov 3	107	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	107½	Nov 6	107½	Nov 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117	Nov 14	117	Nov 14	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	110½	Nov 13	106	Apr 7	110	Nov 21	..	109
Do., registered	106⅞	Feb 20	106½	Nov 13	106½	Nov 13	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	108½	Dec 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 6	110	Nov 4	110	Nov 4	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	114½	Aug 28	113	Apr 24	114½	Aug 28	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	103	Nov 10	103	Nov 10	103	Nov 10	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	136	Nov 3	136	Nov 14	136½	140
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s,1929	129	Sep 2	117⅝	Feb 1	120	Nov 28	120	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	140	Oct 31	140	Oct 31	140	Nov 8	140½	144
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	141	Oct 11	140½	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114¼	Jun 17	112	Nov 13	112	Nov 13	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s,1917	136½	Jun 27	130	Nov 10	130	Nov 10	131½	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	Aug 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104½	Jan 4	106⅜	Dec 2	106⅜	106⅝
Do., do., registered	107⅜	Apr 6	105⅝	Mar 7	106½	Nov 14	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	90	Sep 21	96	Sept 21	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	87½	Aug 25	83	May 9	87½	Aug 28	82	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114¼	Nov 29	109	Oct 16	114¼	Nov 29	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	136¾	Nov 29	..	136
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	127¼	Aug 28	133	Nov 13	132	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	128½	Oct 10	129½	Oct 25	128	132
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	140
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	108	Oct 4	106	Oct 4	106	Oct 4	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120	Oct 6	120	Oct 28	..	..
Chicago Terms. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	93¼	Jan 3	96	Dec 2	96	97
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s,1921, coupon off	100	Oct 28	99⅜	Jun 28	100	Oct 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin.,Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	115½	Sep 5	112	Feb 9	113¼	Nov 24	113	..
Cin., Laf.& Chi. 7s, 1901	105¾	Nov 24	105	Nov 24	105¾	Nov 24	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91¼	Aug 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen.g.4s,1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	94	Dec 1	93½	94
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	103⅞	Sep 6	89¾	Jan 7	101	Dec 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	96	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	83	Nov 22	83	Nov 22	83	Nov 22	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	95	Nov 4	96	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104½	Aug 28	102	Jan 3	104½	Aug 28	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	118¼	May 31	118½	June 14	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	86¼	Dec 1	86½	87
Do., Income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	17	Sep 15	29½	Dec 2	29	30
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul 6	135½	May 11	138½	July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 28	131	Nov 3	132	Nov 28	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s,1901	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s,1933	108½	Jul 20	105½	Oct 10	106¾	Nov 6	106⅝	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¾	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¾	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Rway 1st 2-3-4s,1947	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	66	Dec 1	65¼	66¼
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¾	Mar 18	73½	Dec 2	72½	73½
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	84	Nov 10	85½	Dec 2	85¼	85½
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126½	June 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124¾	Aug 28	124½	Jun 7	124¾	Aug 28	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 28	137½	Nov 9	138¼	Nov 22	138	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	De 23, 97	101	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	105¼	Nov 8	105¼	Nov 8	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	141	Nov 18	141	Nov 18	136½	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17	137	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	122	Sep 15	117	Feb 8	122	Sept 15	..	..
Do., term. and improvement 4s,1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	148	Nov 16	145	Nov 10	148	Nov 16	147	148
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	148	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	..	121
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	115	Nov 8	114	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	154	Sep 7	150½	May 31	154	Sept 7	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	98¼	Sep 18	99	Nov 28	98½	99½
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	100¾	Nov 9	102	Nov 22	101¾	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¾	Jan 3	105¾	Nov 27	106	107
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112⅞	Jun 13	107½	Sep 7	108	Nov 27	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	107	110
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	77	Nov 21	68	Jul 12	77	Nov 21	..	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	22	Dec 2	21	23
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 13	108	Nov 14	..	109¾
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	92¼	Feb 11,98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	116	Jun 14	110½	Oct 26	110½	Nov 10	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110¾	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	109½	Oct 13	106	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121	Jul 27	114½	Nov 10	114½	Nov 10	115	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	115¼	Nov 13	115½	Nov 13	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾	Jul 27	110¼	Nov 15	110¼	Nov 15	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	116¼	Nov 15	116¼	Nov 15	..	123
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106½	Apr 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 28	139½	Nov 20	142½	Nov 23	139½	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	....	..	....	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	142	Sep 14	141½	Aug 1	142	Sept 14	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140	Jan 28	140	Jan 28	140	Feb 6	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	108	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	106	Dec 2	105	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116¾	Aug 17	111½	Jan 9	115	Nov 27	116¾	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	117	..
N. Y. & Green'd Lake gtd. g. 5s,1946	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,98	105	..
Erie RR. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds.,1996	95	Jan 20	90	Sep 20	91	Nov 29	90	91
Do., do., registered	93¾	Mar 13	92¾	May 8	93¼	May 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	77	Jan 20	70	Sep 21	71¼	Dec 2	71¼	71½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	112½	Jun 16	107	Jan 4	111	Nov 17	110	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	92½	Au 25, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	102	Jul 14	96	Jan 3	95	Nov 29	..	96
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jul 6	111½	Jul 6	111½	July 6	110	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd g. 5s, 1942	108¼	Apr 26	98¾	Jan 3	105	Dec 2	104½	107
Midland RR. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	122	Mar 17	120	Apr 25	122	July 6	116¼	118½
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	66	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	127	Dec 1	121½	Jan 16	127	Dec 1	..	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	107½	Sep 15	100¼	Jan 3	105	Nov 28	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May., 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Brch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	93½	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116½	Sep 11	110¼	Jan 18	111½	Nov 22	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	96	Oct 5	96	Nov 15	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	123	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Minn. Street Ry 1st con. 5s, 1919	110½	Sep 11	100	Oct 30	100	Oct 30	100½	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	106	Oct 27	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91	Dec 1	91½	Dec 2	91¼	91½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	73¾	Aug 28	65¼	May 9	70½	Nov 29	70	70½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	96¼	Sep 7	82	Jan 19	94½	Dec 2	94½	95½
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	93¼	Nov 29	93	94
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	78	Dec 1	77	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96½	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	94	Dec 1	94	95
Boonville Bridge 7s, 1906	100¾	Nov 22	100¾	Nov 22	100¾	Nov 22	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	104½	Nov 23	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	May 17	113	Nov 2	113½	Nov 21	113	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	97⅜	Nov 27	..	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	98½	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	94	Nov 28	94	94½
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	106½	Nov 27	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	115	Apr 20	110	Nov 10	110	Nov 11	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	99	May 20	105¼	Feb 6	106	July 24	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	106½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¼	July 19	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	105¾	Dec 1	105½	110
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	114⅝	Jan 31	109	Oct 4	109	Nov 1	..	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	May 9	125	Jan 9	127¾	Nov 15	127	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¾	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	Aug 26	82½	Jan 4	85	Dec 1	84	85
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	109	Oct 2	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	..	..	....	84	Apr., 98	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	130	Sep 11	130	Nov 20	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108½	Sep 7	105¼	Apr 22	106	Dec 1	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 98	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	113	Dec 1	113	Dec 1	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	105¼	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	111½	Oct 4	112¼	Nov 14	112½	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Jan 30	113½	Oct 3	111¼	Oct 3	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	106½	Oct 10	106½	Nov 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 26	105¾	Oct 16	106½	Nov 17	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¼	June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104½	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	101⅝	Sep 9	102½	Nov 21	..	..
Do., registered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	109¾	Nov 16	110	Dec 1	110½	..
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan 28	97	Oct 6	97¼	Nov 29	97	..
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	93	Nov 14	93	Nov 14	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	97½	Oct 19	98	Dec 2	97¾	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	97	Oct 25	97	Dec 2	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	113	Dec 2	112¾	113¼
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	112⅞	Dec 2	112¾	113¼
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	..	110
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17, 98	..	..
Cleark. Elt. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A., 1940	..	....	..	....	96	Jul 28, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	Aug 16	101¼	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	Aug 28	101½	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7, 97	103	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	122½	Nov 27	126	Nov 29	..	127½
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Romc 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	106½	Nov 14	106	Nov 14	106½	Nov 14	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	121	124
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	121	123
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103	Nov 27	103	Nov 27	103	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	101¾	Nov 3	101¾	Nov 3	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117½	Mar 20	114¾	Jun 20	114¾	Nov 13	111¾	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	111¾	Dec 2	111¾	Dec 2	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	110¾	Nov 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	106	Jan 5	108	Oct 10	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110¼	Sept 27	107⅝	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do., 5s, 1931	129	Nov 20	129	Nov 20	129	Nov 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	127	Dec 2	127	Dec 2	127	Dec 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	109	Aug 25	105	Oct 19	106½	Dec 2	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Jul 19	103½	Nov 10	104	Nov 24	..	104
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	189	Nov 6	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	187	Nov 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	125¼	Feb 6, 97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	121¾	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	Sept 18	118½	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	July 29	112½	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	106⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	105	Nov 29	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, 1992	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119½	Apr 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	106¾	Jun 14	101	Oct 12	102	Dec 2	101¾	102
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	104½	May 12	102	Jul 14	102¼	Oct 3	..	..
Do., registered	70	Jan 21	64½	Nov 10	66⅝	Dec 1	66¼	68½
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	66½	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66	Sept 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	121½	Oct 7	112	Jan 6	120	Nov 27	..	120½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107⅝	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	130	Aug 24	128	Dec 1	128	Dec 1	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	98½	Dec 1	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	96½	Aug 28	88½	Jan 7	92⅜	Dec 1	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	..	....	..	....	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Ogden & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Do., do., small	104	Oct 24	103	Sep 27	103	Oct 24	103	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	85	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75½	Oct 26	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	110	Nov 3	103	Jul 26	108	Nov 27	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	104⅝	Nov 21	103¼	Oct 17	104⅝	Nov 21	104⅜	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	118	May 22	114	Oct 16	114½	Dec 1	114½	115
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	115½	Mar 9	115	Nov 29	115	Nov 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	102	Nov 11, 98	100	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	100	Nov 28	99¾	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	99¾	Aug 31	93½	Apr 3	97¾	Nov 29	97	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	..	....	..	....	17	My 23, 98	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	121	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	96	Nov 14	96	Nov 14	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26, 98	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121	No 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	118	Jul 14	114	Oct 17	115	Nov 28	114½	115½
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	114½	115½
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	106	Nov 17	104½	Nov 8	106	Nov 17	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	107⅞	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105⅝	Apr 13	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	140	Nov 16	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1s. 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	139	Nov 16	139	Nov 16	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	Jne 7	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	119½	Oct 4	119½	Oct 4	119½	Oct 4	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	108	Apr 19	105¼	Sep 11	105¼	Sept 11	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	114	Oct 19	113¼	Jun 2	114	Oct 19	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103	May 7, 97	103	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 29	..	..
Do., 1st cons.g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	98¾	Oct 11	101	..
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	101	Nov 23	98½	Jan 31	101	Nov 23	101	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91¾	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	86⅞	Dec 2	86½	87
Do., do., registered	89½	Jun 29	84½	Nov 29	84½	Nov 29	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¾	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	98⅝	Dec 1	98	98½
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88	June 27	84	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102½	Feb 3	105	Nov 10	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	74¼	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	73	Nov 28	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	87	Oct 27	79¼	Jul 11	84	Nov 24	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	110	Nov 14	110	Nov 15	112	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 26	110	Nov 13	112	Nov 23	112	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	110	Nov 14	110	Nov 15	112	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	125	Dec 1	124½	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112¼	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	110¼	Dec 2	110	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1937	105½	Mar 27	100½	May 23	100½	Oct 3	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	84	Dec 2	84	85
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 18	98	Jan 12	100	Nov 29	98½	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug 14	95	Aug 11	96	Sept 26	..	94
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	88⅝	Dec 1	88¼	88¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	68¾	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	61¾	Dec 2	61½	62
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	112	Nov 28	111	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	100½	Oct 10	111	Nov 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 15	90	Aug 11	100¼	Nov 24	100	100½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	118¾	Nov 28	118¾	Nov 28	118	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	119½	Nov 28	119½	Nov 28	118	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146¾	Jun 21	138¾	Mar 8	142	Nov 29	142	..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¼	Jan 5	115¾	Nov 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¼	My 29, 97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	102½	Oct 21	105¼	Nov 29	103	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½	Jan 13, 98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	135	Oct 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19	113¼	Jan 24	117	Oct 6	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	112	Sept 28	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107¾	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	106¾	Nov 20	..	..
San F., & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	112¾	Sep 7	112¾	Oct 2	112¾	Oct 2	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125½	Feb 15	122	Nov 7	122	Nov 3	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	..	....	..	....	80	Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do., g. 4s, Cent. Pacific col., 1949	87¼	Mar 16	82½	Oct 14	83¼	Dec 2	83	83¼
Do., do., registered	85	Nov 6	85	Nov 6	85	Nov 6	..	..
Cen. Pac. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	102¾	May 25	98	Oct 13	99¾	Dec 2	..	..
Do., mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, 1929	89¼	Mar 2	82⅞	Oct 31	82¼	Dec 2	..	..
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	108	Oct 17	108	Oct 17	110	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	109½	Oct 30	109½	Nov 4	105	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	102¾	Dec 2	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	112	Nov 23	111½	112
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	113	Sep 25	108	Oct 5	110	Oct 19	110¼	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	85½	Nov 18	86	Nov 28	..	..
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	134	Nov 22	134	Nov 22	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	101	103¾
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	80	Dec 1	79	80
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	104½	Dec 2	103	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	113¾	Dec 2	112	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	107	Nov 1	107	Nov 1	107	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug 16	104	Nov 18	104	Nov 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1906-37, stpd	109¼	Apr 21	105	Nov 9	105½	Nov 22	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	98¼	Dec 1	98	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	105¼	Jul 21	103	Nov 13	104¼	Dec 2	104	104½
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	..	..
Southern Ryway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	108⅜	Dec 2	108½	109
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31, 98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	108¼	Aug 14	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	107⅜	Oct 10	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12	103⅜	Sep 21	103⅜	Dec 1	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	116	Oct 24	116	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jul 14	114¾	Nov 13	115½	Dec 1	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	119¾	Jun 28	123	Nov 27	122½	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	124½	May 19	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126¾	Jun 24	120	Nov 4	122½	Nov 18	122½	123
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	101	Oct 9	100	Mar 17	101	Oct 9	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	105½	Oct 6	105½	Oct 23	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	116¼	Jun 19	109	Nov 1	109	Dec 2	..	110
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	115	Aug 11	113½	May 13	115	Aug 11	..	110
Do., serial, Series D	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	..	..
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	94	Jan 31	90	Feb 23	90	Feb 23	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	120½	Apr 14	117	Aug 22	118	Oct 30	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 6s, 1919	111	Apr 27	102½	Jan 3	106	Nov 29	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	113	Oct 2	112¾	Jun 15	113	Oct 2	112	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	114½	May 8	111⅜	Nov 3	111⅜	Nov 3	112½	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$8,233,671
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	7,258,886
From Jan. 1, 1899	473,858,855
From Jan. 1, 1898	398,935,114

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1899	$11,670,052
Week ended Nov. 29, 1898	9,022,466
From Jan. 1, 1899	422,986,104
From Jan. 1, 1898	434,831,804

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$40,917
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	155,624
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,010,923
From Jan. 1, 1898	96,629,311

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$1,209,178
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	29,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,199,540
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,511,384

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	$126,624
From Jan. 1, 1898	87,117,927

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$1,168,261
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,188,623

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$49,929
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	40,404
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,643,497
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,539,444

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$1,164,930
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	1,006,007
From Jan. 1, 1899	42,627,154
From Jan. 1, 1898	43,572,507

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$1,115,001
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	1,055,693
From Jan. 1, 1899	38,983,457
From Jan. 1, 1898	41,033,063

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$90,846
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	195,628
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,654,420
From Jan. 1, 1898	99,168,755

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 1 1899	$1,209,178
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	1,115,097
From Jan. 1, 1899	68,661,770
From Jan. 1, 1898	53,083,891

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$1,118,332
From Jan. 1, 1899	51,007,150
Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	929,469

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$46,084,864

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $1,884,500. The banks now hold a surplus of $8,536,700 above the legal requirement. The changes in theaverages show an increase in the loans of $5,523,400, an increase in specie of $3,303,900, an increase in legal tenders of $1,110,000, an increase in deposits of $10,120,000, an an increase in circulation of $9,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 2, '99.	Nov. 25,'99.	Dec. 3, '98.
Loans	$682,150,800	$676,636,400	$597,747,400
Specie	145,314,500	142,010,600	158,462,300
Legal tenders	50,241,700	49,131,100	56,017,100
Net deposits	748,078,000	737,958,000	789,525,800
Circulation	16,480,900	16,471,600	16,439,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Dec. 2, '99.	Nov. 25,'99.	Dec. 3, '98.
Specie	$145,314,500	$142,010,600	$158,462,300
Legal tenders	50,241,700	49,131,100	56,017,100
Total res've	$195,556,200	$191,141,700	$214,479,400
Reserve req'd against dep.	187,019,500	184,489,500	197,381,450
Surplus of reserve above legal req're-ments	$8,536,700	$6,252,200	$17,097,950

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,908,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,375,200	57,667,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,600,450	59,108,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,065,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,950,320	57,020,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,724,425	52,863,350
March 18	19,071,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,537,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,960,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,277,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,005,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,097,295	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,908,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	50,272,800	48,390,050
June 24	25,697,800	42,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,354,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,060	44,062,125
August 12	14,395,375	38,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,668,825
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 23	2,963,700	8,252,875	15,997,500
Sept. 28	1,724,450	15,327,150	15,550,400
Oct. 7	643,200	18,743,600	13,485,500
Oct. 14	1,177,350	19,661,550	14,614,500
Oct. 21	1,441,075	23,412,325	22,904,700
Oct. 28	3,038,825	26,001,550	24,271,800
Nov. 4	*238,350	19,023,050	21,181,225
Nov. 11	*2,788,950	15,011,800	21,765,150
Nov. 18	*312,925	16,607,375	23,408,250
Nov. 25	6,652,200	18,857,575	22,560,425
Dec. 2	8,536,700	17,097,950	22,122,950

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$8,536,700	1894	$52,220,800
1898	17,097,950	1893	76,096,900
1897	22,122,950	1892	6,493,750
1896	32,464,400	1891	13,863,625
1895	21,294,275	1890	*2,420,650

*Deficit.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113½	114½
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107½	108½
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	106
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115½	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115½	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	114	..
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Christopher & Tenth Street	168	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	106	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	335
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	101½	103
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	88	90
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	104	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	390	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	89	91
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	90	92
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	110	113
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	30	..
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	104	..
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	33	..
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	91	92
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	109	111
Second Avenue stock	200½	201½
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115½	117
Sixth Avenue stock	215	230
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	420
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	115	118
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	112	113
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110½	112½
Worcester Traction common	30	32
Worcester Traction pf	104	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	68	70
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	94	95
Union Ferry	41½	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	102½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	210	220
Atlantic	105	..
Bankers'	210	220
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	300	325
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	2100	2200
Central Realty Bond & Trust	300	..
City	395	..
Colonial	..	405
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	..
Fifth Avenue	400	..
Flatbush	160	..
Franklin	300	..
German-American	30	40
Guaranty	..	675
Hamilton	270	..
International Banking & Trust	155	165
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Lawyers' Surety	..	110
Lawyers' Title Insurance	152	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	325	..
Mercantile	380	..
Metropolitan	425	450
Morton Trust	400	450
Nassau	180	195
N. Y. Security & Trust	700	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1425	..
North American	..	155
People's	300	..
Produce Exchange	175	185
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	210	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	..
Trust Company of America	226	230
Union	1400	1440
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	535	555
United States	1600	..
Washington	310	..
Williamsburg	200	210

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	117	122
Commonwealth	103	110
Continental	540	..
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	85	100
German-American	510	520
Germania	285	300
Greenwich	175	180
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	..	175
Home	228	233
Kings County	190	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	160	..
New York	97	105
Niagara	170	180
North River	145	150
Pacific	140	150
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	..	195

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	440	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	440	..
American Exchange	185	195
Astor National	490	..
Bowery	290	300
Broadway	240	255
Butchers & Drovers'	95	..
Central	180	190
Chase	425	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	150	..
City	2000	..
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	250	260
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	365	390
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	180	190
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	410
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	235	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	735	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	530	550
Irving	170	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	175	..
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	220	240
Mechanics'	205	210
Mercantile	192	..
Merchants'	170	180
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	425	450
Mount Morris	200	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	157	..
National Union	350	..
New Amsterdam	575	..
New York	250	270
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	88	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	490	505
People's	225	..
Phenix	10	..
Plaza	500	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	..	220
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	106
State of New York	125	135
Twelfth Ward	120	135
Union Square	200	..
Western	325	360
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	86	87
Am. Agricultural Chemical	37	38½
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	79	80
American Air Power	45	55
American Bank Note Co.	47	50
American Bicycle	20	23
American Bicycle pf.	56	60
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Ginning	20	22
American Graphophone	..	137½
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
American Grocery 1st pf.	10	85
American Press Association	75	85
American Typefounders'	54	55
American Wool Goods	25	25½
American Wool Goods pf.	80¼	81
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	14¾	15
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith Car pf.	95	..
Barney & Smith Car 6s	106	107
Beet Sugar	..	28
Beet Sugar pf.	77	79
Bliss, E. W.	138	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
Celluloid Company	88	91
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton sub.	108	108¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new), w. i.	95	96
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	45
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Blg.	84	88
Distilling Co. of America	9¾	10
Distilling Co. of America pf.	33	33½
Eastman Kodak Co.	105	..
Electric Axle Light & Power	6½	6⅝
Electric Boat	23	26
Electric Boat pf.	42	45
Electric Vehicle	70	75
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	100
*Electric-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	2
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	..
Erie & Western Trans.	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	28¾
General Carriage	65	..
General Chemical	57½	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
General Electric Automobile	10	13
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial	..	20
Havana Commercial pf.	61½	62½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	88	90
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Illinois Transportation	3	3½
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf., ex div.	68	71
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
J. B. Stetson com.	100	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	120	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	15	..
Lanston Monotype	87	89
Lorillard pf.	116	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	8	9
Mergenthaler Linotype	205	210
Mexican 5s	98	99
National Gramophone	74	80
National Salt	48	50
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Tube	48½	49
National Tube pf., ex div.	96	97
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	7	7½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103¼
New York Transportation	13¾	14
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	25	28
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Penn. Salt Mfg.	114	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	102
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¼	23½
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder	94½	95½
Rubber Goods	29¾	31
Rubber Goods pf.	83¼	84
Safety Car Heating & Light	148	152
St. Louis subs.	..	130
St. Louis com., when issued	26	31
St. Louis pf., when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Simmons Hardware com.	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	600
Sloss-Sheffield	36	..
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	73	76
Standard Coupler	35	40
Standard Oil of New Jersey	466	..
Storage Power	8⅜	8⅞
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	102½	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108½	110
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	106	108
Trenton Potteries common	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Trow Directory	50	60
*Union Copper	..	28
Union Steel & Chain	28	29
Union Steel & Chain pf.	68	69
Union Typewriter common	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery com.	34	35
United Shoe Machinery pf.	24	24½
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf.	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Westinghouse Air Brake	436	440
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅝	1⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	..	80
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Central Union Gas bonds	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	104	..
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½
Denver Gas	40	42
Denver Gas bonds	..	86
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	42	47
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	63	65
Grand Rapids stock	107	..
Grand Rapids bonds	104	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	42	47
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	64	67
Indianapolis stock	102	108
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	42	47
Lafayette 1st 6s	64	67
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	42	48
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	64	67
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	300	..
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf.	52	55
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	96½	97½
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & C. bonds	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	42	48
Ohio & Indiana bonds	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112½	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	..
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	106	108
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	106	106¼
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	125	130
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	302	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	212	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	190	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	140	150
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	125	135
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	180	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	400	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	210	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	277	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	180	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	145	155
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	274	276
Valley of New York	125	135

Outside Securities.

Dullness prevailed in the market for outside securities all last week. In some few stocks there was considerable activity, but these transactions were scarcely large enough to change the general appearance of the market. One of the stocks that came on the curb recently supplied the most active issue, while many of the formerly active stocks were very little traded in, being neglected by traders as well as by the public. Indeed, very little disposition was shown to enter the market on any large scale, and it appeared that the holiday coming in the middle of the week served to keep attention from curb market business. It was particularly dull on the two days following the midweek holiday, and transactions on those days were smaller, probably, than those on any day for some time past.

Some net changes of importance showed in the closing quotations, but most of the week's variations were of little moment. Of the larger net changes, more were on the side of advances than on the side of declines, for, although the market was dull, it was not really weak, except in a few quarters, and brokers found it as hard to buy as to sell stock. Prices responded rather easily to favorable news, and several issues which were the subject of favorable announcements indicated the fact by substantial betterments in price.

Storage Power was prominent by reason both of its activity and its strength. On transactions amounting to a number of thousands of shares it went up to 8⅞, and closed at 8⅝ bid, an advance of 3⅞ points. Buying seemed to be chiefly for the account of insiders, who are predicting much success for the company's undertaking. No news of a special kind was had, and thus far little in regard to the affairs of the company outside of the general character of its business has been given to the public.

News of dividends resulted in substantial improvement in several of the industrial stocks, notably in Cramps' Shipyard, which made a net gain of 11 points. It closed at 84 bid, against 73 on the previous Saturday. Rubber Goods preferred was another issue to make an advance on dividend announcements. The dividend of 1¾ per cent. declared on this issue is the third regular quarterly dividend. When the next dividend is paid it is generally believed among those well informed in regard to the company's affairs that a dividend, probably of 1 per cent., will be at the same time given to the common stock. Such information as is received in regard to the company's earnings indicates that a large dividend is being earned on the common stock, and friends of the company say that there is no doubt that by the end of the next quarter the common stock will be among the regular dividend-paying stocks.

New Amsterdam Gas was fairly active early in the week, but later became as dull as the rest of the market, and on the last few days there were practically no transactions in either issue of the stock and only very few in the bonds. Closing prices showed a net loss of over 2 points in common stock and a decline of 2 points in the bonds, while the preferred stock was offered about a point below the figure at which it was held the previous week. Nothing new in the local gas situation developed, and so far as public information went, gas war settlement was no nearer at hand than it had been during recent weeks.

Owing to the prominence which it held during the previous week, Electric Axle was watched with considerable interest. It was at first weak and suffered a sharp decline, but later, on intimations of important developments, the stock became much firmer, and closed substantially better than the lowest. What these developments are has not yet been made public, but it was stated on good authority that the company's business was in very satisfactory condition and that announcements indicating this might be made in the course of a few days. Electric Axle was the only one of the electric stocks that showed much activity, although on one day Electric Boat was the subject of considerable attention. It advanced over 5 points in the common and 2 or 3 points in the preferred stock. Part of these gains was subsequently lost, but both issues closed substantially better than they had the previous week.

Distilling of America common lost nearly 2 points. Late in the week considerable disposition was manifested to sell the stock, and as no large demand appeared, the sales, although relatively light, brought about the decline noted. The preferred stock suffered a larger loss, ending the week at 33 bid, against 36 bid the previous Saturday. Insiders did not appear to be taking an active part in the market, and no effort was made to keep the price of the stock up.

General Carriage headed the list of advances with a net gain of very nearly 30 points. What the grounds for this very large advance were did not appear, as no news in regard to the company's affairs was had. No large amount of stock changed hands on the advance, for the market appears to be bare of the issue. It is said that it is practically all held by insiders.

None of the copper stocks was prominent. Trading in Amalgamated Copper was restricted to a few hundred shares, and on these the price went off over a point. It closed at 86 bid.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Dec. 2. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*210	Oct. 13	*206½	May 11	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	..	Sept. 29, 1899 $1	..	..	..	..	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
145	165	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	150	July 27	*130	Feb. 3	144	Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,900	.. ..	41½	Mar. 13	29	June 1	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
141	145	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899 2	150	Mar. 6	132	Jan. 4	*145¼	Nov. 21, 1899
18	20	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	19¼	Oct. 26	14	Apr. 29	*18	Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1899 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899 2	106½	Nov. 14	106½	Nov. 14	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.. ..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
117	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	1,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Oct. 2, 1899 $2.25	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Sept. 1, 1899 3	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
170	178	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899 3½	185	Sept. 1	170	Jan. 16	175	Oct. 10, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	189¾	Oct. 30	184⅜	Mar. 6	*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	836,700	.. ..	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
192	196	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1¾	194½	Nov. 18	189	Jan. 26	193	Nov. 21, 1899
53	57	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
90	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,200	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	101	Aug. 18	63	Jan. 4	97	Nov. 14, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1899 3¾	..	..	..	..	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
18	20	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	.. ..	22½	Jan. 30	16¼	May 8	19½	Nov. 17, 1899
90	91	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1899 2½	98½	Sept. 9	70	Jan. 7	*90	Nov. 18, 1899
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	25	Jan. 5	14	Aug. 9	*16	Nov. 16, 1899
..	25	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.. ..	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 4	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Oct., 1899 1¼	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*45	Nov. 3	*30	Mar. 23	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf**	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1899 1½	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	†Oct. 2, 1899 2	*390	Mar. 14	*360	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.. ..	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
72	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Nov. 25, 1899 50c	75	Sept. 6	60½	Feb. 10	75	Nov. 23, 1899
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899 2	*104	Nov. 8	*99¾	June 12	*104	Nov. 8, 1899
11	12	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.. ..	15	Mar. 22	7¾	Jan. 13	12	Nov. 1, 1899
3⅞	4¼	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.. ..	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	4	Nov. 10, 1899
18¾	20	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	22½	Aug. 28	16	May 2	*18	Oct. 20, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. ..	9	Aug. 17	7½	Nov. 9	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
..	43	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1½	63½	Feb. 23	39	Oct. 30	39	Oct. 30, 1899
65	75	**Maryland Coal pf**	1,876,000	July 1, 1899 2	70	Sept. 28	58	Apr. 24	70	Sept. 28, 1899
..	..	Merganthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
110	113	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1899 2	116	Jan. 24	110	Oct. 25	*110	Nov. 20, 1899
23	25	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14,000,000	.. ..	37½	May 18	8¾	Jan. 24	24	Nov. 23, 1899
186	188	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1899 3½	185¼	Nov. 13	176	Jan. 3	*187	Nov. 24, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	9½	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
5	..	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	.. ..	9	Nov. 2	4½	Mar. 17	8⅛	Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	70	Oct. 27	43	Apr. 20	65	Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	Oct., 1896 6	25	Oct. 16	13	Mar. 17	25	Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	42	Jan. 25	38	Oct. 27	38	Oct. 27, 1899
133	135	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Oct., 1899 1¼	133	June 7	120½	Jan. 27	*132¾	Nov. 22, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Oct. 10, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 14, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
85	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1899 1	88⅞	Nov. 6	70	May 15	88¾	Nov. 14, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.. ..	*7	Aug. 18	*5	May 26	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
8	9	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897 75c	10½	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8⅛	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	19,029,200	July 2, 1898 1	52	Jan. 23	33	June 2	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	11,000,000	July 11, 1899 2	77¾	Sept. 22	68¾	June 16	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
86	90	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1899 1¼	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	87½	Nov. 24, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 2½	102	Mar. 3	85	July 24	85	Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
186	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19 714,200	Oct. 1, 1899 1¾	190	Aug. 25	180	Jan. 10	*188½	Nov. 21, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
2¼	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. ..	4	Apr. 13	2	Aug. 9	2	Oct. 3, 1899
192	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
58¾	59½	**Silver Bullion certs**	..	.. ..	65	Apr. 28	59	Sept. 21	60¾	Nov. 10, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 3, 1899 1	..	..	..	..	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1899 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.. ..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf	5,805,000	.. ..	5	Nov. 14	5	Nov. 14	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1899 2½	..	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	20	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.. ..	58¼	Sept. 15	12	Mar. 6	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
165	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	..	..	..	..	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1½	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93⅛	Mar. 8	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †And $12.50 extra.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 2, total transactions included 2,729,727 shares of stock, $8,678,500 bonds, including $246,520 Government and $33,000 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 2,'98.	Dec. 3,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	2,676,895	2,729,727	*53,032
Banks	89	10	79
Mining	7,300	900	6,400

*Increase.

BONDS.

	Dec. 2,'98.	Dec. 3,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$24,445,000	$8,678,500	$15,766,500
State	192,600	33,000	159,600
Government	489,280	246,520	242,760

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@10 per cent., closing on Saturday at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5⅛@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £782,745 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.19, became 41.20 per cent. The rate of discount was advanced from 5 to 6 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,425,000f gold and 1,200,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market irregular, closing strong. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81 for sixty days, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for snort; reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—75c discount.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 30, 1899	£31,130,680	.....
Dec. 1, 1898	33,189,073	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Nov. 30, 1899	75,507,859	£46,755,929
Dec. 1, 1898	73,259,106	48,608,150

BANK OF GERMANY.

Nov. 30, 1899	24,684,000	12,706,000
Dec. 1, 1898	25,608,000	13,140,000

RUSSIA.

Nov. 30, 1899	88,482,000	4,801,000
Dec. 1, 1898	98,288,000	3,580,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Nov. 30, 1899	38,327,000	12,541,000
Dec. 1, 1898	35,592,000	12,407,000

SPAIN.

Nov. 30, 1899	13,600,000	14,123,000
Dec. 1, 1898	11,662,000	6,457,000

ITALY.

Nov. 30, 1899	15,408,000	1,491,000
Dec. 1, 1898	14,890,000	2,293,000

NETHERLANDS.

Nov. 30, 1899	3,860,000	5,856,000
Dec. 1, 1898	4,315,000	6,694,000

BELGIUM.

Nov. 30, 1899	2,963,000	1,482,000
Dec. 1, 1898	2,932,000	1,466,000

Total for week	£291,742,548	£99,755,929
Total preceding week	289,908,708	98,905,788
Corresponding date last year	298,035,781	94,765,150

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Dec. 2	$1,039,136,966	$46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,080,702,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,264,834,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	‡54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,330,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	19,965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12	905,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,026,244,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,852,468
June 24	945,738,523	52,452,896
June 17	1,187,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,029,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,868	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	60,939,069
May 20	1,245,292,559	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,985	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,295	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,939
April 1	1,293,839,167	90,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,240,822,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,060,599	74,090,961
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	906,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,183,485,998	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,908	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,429,835	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,496,245,946	80,172,627
Jan. 14	1,281,904,989	72,634,946
Jan. 7	1,140,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,092,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	56,824,952
Dec. 10	904,918,736	54,514,011
Dec. 3	1,001,128,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,004,457	39,902,387

*Five days. †Four days.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Lists of current offerings sent on application.

Philadelphia Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Tunstall & Co.,

Members of the New York Stock Exchange,

52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Market Letter on Application. Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

H. AMY & CO.,

BANKERS,

44 AND 46 WALL STREET.

Bonds, Stocks, and Investments

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson

BANKERS

Investment Securities

HARVEY EDWARD FISK,

GEORGE H. ROBINSON,

Member New York Stock Exchange.

Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Columbus, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse Street Railways, Gas and Electric Companies' Bonds and Stock.
Atlantic Coast Electric R. R.
U. S. Flour Milling Co.
U. S. Envelope Co.
Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St., Dealer in Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 2d day of December, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$248,838,188.32		
Gold bullion	142,008,206.54		
		$390,846,394.86	
Outstanding gold certificates	$175,896,119.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	22,280,658.00		
		153,615,461.00	
		$404,422,460.00	*$237,230,933.86
Standard silver dollars			
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,319,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,118,855.00		
		394,200,649.00	
			10,221,811.00
Silver bullion			89,317.55
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,442,231.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	81,534,049.00		
		$88,976,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		88,976,280.00	
		$28,932,610.00	
United States notes			
Outstanding currency certificates	$13,675,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	130,000.00		
		13,545,000.00	
			15,387,610.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,177,509.00		
National bank notes	4,049,476.64		
Fractional silver coin	3,192,407.78		
Fractional currency	66.27		
Minor coin	429,821.55		
Deposits in National banks	82,582,771.63		
Bonds and interest paid	10,112,946.63		
		$101,544,999.50	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,428,782.40		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,321,021.56		
Disbursing officers' balances	56,634,858.72		
Post Office Department account	4,136,243.91		
Miscellaneous items	2,083,116.57		
		79,604,023.16	
			21,940,976.34
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$284,870,648.75

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$645,151.39	$1,645,772.72	$96,415,359.04
Internal revenue	603,354.12	2,352,431.80	129,578,083.25
Miscellaneous	270,019.10	372,771.55	16,411,924.30
Total receipts	$1,518,524.61	$4,370,976.16	$242,405,366.59
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	120,000.00	235,000.00	45,718,077.03
War	470,000.00	670,000.00	69,443,321.90
Navy	50,000.00	150,000.00	23,474,235.35
Indians	80,000.00	90,000.00	4,272,628.17
Pensions	500,000.00	2,100,000.00	63,555,165.88
Interest	.....	.....	21,402,572.19
Total expenditures	$1,220,000.00	$3,245,000.00	$227,866,000.52
Excess of receipts over expenditures	298,524.61	1,125,976.16	14,539,366.07
Receipts last year—			
Customs	429,429.36	949,980.96	80,231,495.47
Internal revenue	720,542.39	1,828,250.72	117,601,271.68
Receipts from all sources last year	1,474,482.25	3,178,873.95	207,735,970.29
Expenditures last year	1,641,000.00	3,481,000.00	291,297,504.22
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	123,250.00	289,750.00	4,249,265.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	23,320.00	73,400.00	5,556,458.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$540,774,006.00	$101,841,228.00	$642,615,234.00
This fiscal year	5,310,390.00	2,331,536.00	7,650,926.00
This month	94,286.00	3,500.00	97,786.00
This day	20,484.00	.....	20,484.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 3.—The market is now more active than at any previous time for nearly a month. Yarns, which are freely bought by users, are now ⅛ higher. The cloth advance is more laborious, but business is fair, particularly in low-priced shirtings for Calcutta, light goods for Bombay, and wide cloths for Madras, for delivery reaching up to March and April. Last week's transactions showed moderate sales to China, in her specialties, and Java and other Eastern outlets were fair buyers. Elsewhere trade was slow, owing to the high prices. Lancashire margins are dwindling.

The French market was very active throughout the week, prices following cotton easily. Germany raised yarns another 2 pfennigs, with fair business.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE O EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,500,000
Deposits . 28,000,000

Holmes & Co.,

EMPIRE BUILDING,

71 Broadway, New York.

Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

Branch Office:

Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,

BANKERS,

Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.

Investment Securities

PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.

HAVEN & STOUT

Bankers and Brokers.

1 Nassau Street. Cor. Wall St.

Members of

N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

Branch Offices:

302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

EMPIRE BUILDING,

NEW YORK.

Direct private wires to all principal cities.

Telephone 4160-4164 CORTLANDT.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in

Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

38 WALL STREET.

A. M. Kidder & Co

BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.

Dealers in Investment Securities.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

JAMES P. GEDDES,

Unlisted Stocks and Bonds,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

MILLS BUILDING,

Telephone, 1875 Cortlandt. Broad Street, NEW YORK.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY C. DEMING, ALVIN W. KRECH, } Vice Presidents.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, John T. Terry, Eugene Delano, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, John E. Searles, Edward D. Adams, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Oliver Ames, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudulph Ellis, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Henry C. Deming, L. C. Weir, Henry B. Ely, James J. Hill, Alvin W. Krech.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS:

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelshenen, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. N. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Charles V. Fornes, Wm. Halls, jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, Hosmer B. Parsons, Jas. Ross Curran.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Dominick & Dominick,

100 BROADWAY.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,

Brokers in Stocks, Grain, Investment Securities.

Boston. Curtis & Motley, 53 State St.
Louisville. Halsey & Halsey, 225 Fifth St.
Cincinnati. Branch Office, 334 Walnut St.

PRIVATE WIRES.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

MEMBERS OF THE

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

20 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK.

Jas. H. OLIPHANT & CO

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

20 Broad Street, New York.

Investment Securities.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, OFFICE man, experienced banking, brokerage, corporation offices; interview after five. References, Box 159 Times Office.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.